

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3910. VOL. CXLIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

With Canadian Supplement in Colours and Photogravure. SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America



NIGHT SIGNALLING BY THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE: FLASHING A MESSAGE BY MORSE CODE AND RECEIVING THE ANSWER, NEAR BELFAST.

Mr. S. Begg, our Special Artist in Ireland, writes concerning this drawing: "The signalling and dispatch-riding of the Ulster Volunteer Force have been brought to a state of high efficiency. The electric lamps used for night signalling are of the latest pattern. Communication can be kept up with them over twelve or fifteen miles, and for considerably longer distances when the conditions are exceptionally favourable.

The man standing behind the lamp flashes the dot-end-dash signals by pressing a switch. The man stretched on the ground is reading the answering signals, which the kneeling man is noting at his dictation. Such practice is held every night near Belfast and other places." Sir Edward Carson said recently: "We are bound to go on with our preparation so long as the Government go on with their Bill."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN IRELAND.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

Via **HOOK OF HOLLAND** (British Royal Mail Route) Daily by Turbine Steamers. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

LONDON TO PEKIN in 14 DAYS, TOKIO in 16 DAYS.

Via **ANTWERP** for BRUSSELS, Every Week-day by Twin-Screw Steamers. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 8.40 p.m.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH and SUBMARINE SIGNALLING on the Great Eastern Railway Steamers.

Via **ESBJERG** for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 7.15 p.m. Dining and Restaurant Cars.

Via **HAMBURG** by the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers "Ortolan" and "Peregrine," every Wednesday and Saturday. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 8.40 p.m. Corridor Trains with 1st and 2nd class Dining and Breakfast Cars. Single, 1st class, 44s.; 2nd class, 30s. Return, 1st class, 66s.; 2nd class, 45s.

The London-Hook of Holland, London-Antwerp and York-Harwich Express Trains (heated by steam) consist of Corridor/Restaurant Carriages with Dining and Breakfast Cars. No supplementary charge for seats. Through Corridor Carriages from and to Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, Sheffield, Bradford (Exchange), Leeds, Birmingham and Rugby.

The Trains to Parkstone Quay, Harwich, run alongside the steamers, and hand-luggage is taken on board free of charge.

Particulars of the Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

EASTER CHEAP EXCURSIONS					
NEW HAVEN & DIEPPE.					
Brighton and French State Railways.					
LONDON TO		DAYS		Return Fares.	
		Valid			
PARIS	A	-	15	41/8	26/-
ROUEN	A	-	15	37/8	23/8
DIEPPE	A	-	15	32/5	24/5
DIEPPE	A	-	15	34/5	27/5
RIVIERE	A	-	15	41/8	27/5
ROME	D	-	33	187/5	131/4
MADRID	A	-	15	185/9	130/-

* Night Service only and by Afternoon Service, April 5th. 1st and 2nd class only beyond Paris. A issued on April 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. B issued on April 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. C issued Thursday, April 9th only. D issued April 10th and 11th.

TWO EXPRESS SERVICES daily from Victoria 10.0 a.m. and 8.45 p.m., London Bridge 8.45 p.m.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON EXCURSION (1st, 2nd & 3rd class), Thursday, April 9th, from Victoria 2.30 p.m.

Through Bookings and Baggage Regulation to all Principal Health and Pleasure Resorts of France, Switzerland, Italy, etc.

For full particulars see programmes, or address the CONTINENTAL MANAGER, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station, S.W.

NICE. FRENCH RIVIERA.

SEASON 1913-14.

RACE MEETINGS.

Battle of Flowers. Costume Bills, etc.

LAWN TENNIS. GOLF.

REGATTA and AUTOMOBILE MEETINGS.

Through Service from London in 23 hours

POLICE DOGS.

MAJOR RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES (as supplied Police), are best bodyguards for home protection, inside or outside, against transients, burglars, &c. for lonely walks, night watchmen, &c. From 4 gns. Pups, 2 gns. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS, ROUGH FOX TERRIERS, ABERDEEN TERRIERS, IRISH TERRIERS, from 4 gns.; Pups, 2 gns. BLOODHOUNDS, Pups, 5 gns.; Adults, 20 gns. MAJOR RICHARDSON, GROVE-END, HARROW (30 mins. Baker St.) Tel. 473.

LARKIN GALLERIES.

THE ART OF CHINA FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BACK TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA may be studied in all its interesting phases at 254, NEW BOND STREET, W.

THE ALPINE CLUB GALLERY

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND DRAWINGS

by Miss R. J. Leigh and Miss F. Metcalfe,

at Mall Street, Conduit Street, W.

March 28th to 31st inclusive, 10 to 6. Admission Free.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor, Sir Herbert Tree.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 11.

SIR HERBERT TREE will produce the Comedy,

PYGMALION.

By G. Bernard Shaw.

HERBERT TREE.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

MATINEE WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Box Office (Mr. Potter) 10 to 6.

Tel.—Gerrard 1777.

PALLADIUM, ARGYLL STREET, W.

The best entertainment at the most comfortable Theatre in London.

Two performances daily, 6.30 and 9.15. Matinee Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

Admission from 1s. to 10s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 15s., and £1 1s.

A Review, "Splendid Me!" by Clancy Mayne & Thel; Ella Shields; Sam Mayo; H. O. Wills; Schwartz Brothers; Chris van Bern, and Eugenia Schreiner. Varieties, &c.

New Edition 1880. Cloth, 4s. 6d.; Boards, 1s. Of all Booksellers, or post free from the Publishers.

THE DIETETIC CURE OF OBESITY.

WITH A CHAPTER ON GOUT AND ITS DIETETIC TREATMENT.

By Dr. YORKIE DAVIES.

CONTENTS.—Evils of Compulsory. Dangerous conditions due to Compulsory, such as Weak Heart, Gout, &c. Diet the only safe and permanent cure of any age. Quick Medicines to reduce weight dangerous and useless. Evils of Over-eating and Sedentary Habits. Food in its relation to Work, Exercise, &c. Analysis and composition of some largely advertised secret preparations for reducing weight.

LONDON: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

PAID IN ADVANCE.

INLAND: Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.

Six Months, 12s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 12s. 6d.

Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 6d.

CANADA: Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 11s. 6d.

Six Months, 12s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 12s. 6d.

Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 6d.

ELSEWHERE: Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2.

Six Months, 12s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 12s. 6d.

Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 6d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money; by cheque, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited"; or by Post Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C."

THE ARMY AND ULSTER.

THE first and simplest result of the sensational events of the last week is that there is no longer any serious danger of civil war in Ulster. Most moderate and peaceful men will be thankful for this assurance, without peering too closely into the circumstances which produced it. We are witnessing tremendous cleavages and the wildest excitement over the Army crisis. Had civil war really come, it would have rent the nation asunder. At least we have escaped that crowning disaster.

As for the Army question, it is already being enveloped in clouds of superfluous and irrelevant issues. In particular, most unworthy, improper, and unfounded attempts are being made to drag the King's name into the controversy. Let us try to pierce the clouds and see how plain the question really is. The idea that the soldier is an automaton, who must obey orders under every conceivable circumstance, has always been subject to certain manifest reservations. Even Napoleon defined conditions in which, in his view, a general ought "to give in his resignation rather than allow himself to become the instrument of his army's ruin." The theory of blind obedience has never obtained unqualified currency, save in such uninformed places as the House of Commons, where Members cheerfully place their right of private judgment in the custody of the Party Whips. By doing so they are not performing their duty, but neglecting it.

No sensible man who knows anything about the Army wants to see the ordinary traditions of discipline impaired. It would have been very much better for us all if the incident at the Curragh had never happened. Its ultimate effect upon the whole Army must be bad, and not good, though the blame will not lie in the least with the officers concerned; it must rest upon the Government. There are, however, three plain factors by which the Army crisis must be judged. The first is that the officers in question were not told to obey orders, but were given an option by the Government, an option, moreover, which was apparently quite unsought. All attacks upon them for resigning, therefore, become absolutely ridiculous, because their action implied no disobedience, but rather the avoidance of it. There is no fundamental issue involved in their case. The second and lesser point is that they were given two hours—in some cases, ten minutes—to make up their minds about a problem which was not only not urgent, but which might have been decided weeks ago, or weeks hence. The third point is that they were in effect called upon to march against a passive population in support of a measure which has not only not passed, but in its present form may never pass. They were not asked to repress disorder, because there was no disorder; nor would there have been unless and until the Bill had passed.

Nothing shows more clearly the thick-sightedness and ineptitude of the Opposition in Parliament and in the Press than the way the new controversy has been drifting all the week. The Opposition is tying itself up into knots by all manner of discussions as to what Army officers should or should not have done. It allows itself to be cleverly shouldered off into a side issue. To onlookers who are not Party men, all the disputation about Army officers is beside the point. The one plain, clear, and simple point upon which the attention of the whole country should be concentrated is—Did the Government, or any part of the Government, at a moment of profound peace, meditate and plan and endeavour to put into execution an armed demonstration on land and sea against Ulster, with the object of overawing the Covenanters and coercing them into acceptance of the Home Rule Bill?

In my belief, and I think in the belief of most men who happen to be quite dispassionate about this and most other questions of domestic politics, that is exactly what the Government did; and it is to this point that we must return, instead of talking at random about hypothetical cases of military duty and discipline. Clearly this is not a case of the Army trying to stop laws from being made. The essence of the case is that the Government stands charged with wantonly trying to provoke civil war while professing to seek a settlement. No graver charge could be brought. I do not for a moment believe that Mr. Asquith had part or lot in it, or knew precisely what was being done; but one of the great perils of the present situation is that Mr. Asquith's control of both the Ministry and his party has become intermittent. Only at intervals does he emerge, knock the heads of his unruly supporters together, and resume command. This is exactly what Mr. Balfour used to do in his later years of office as well as in Opposition; but a Prime Minister ought to exercise continuous direction. The things some Ministers of both parties will do, when their minds are excited and overstrained, are not only almost inconceivable, but sometimes inconceivably foolish. Few people realise how near Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely brought us to "bleeding afresh" the respective services they control, at one stage of the Balkan War. Unionist Ministers have in their time tried to do things equally dangerous; but no Ministers on either side have ever equalled the folly of attempting a provocative demonstration against Ulster which must certainly have precipitated civil war.

LOVAT FRASER.

PARLIAMENT.

ONE great debate in connection with the Irish question has succeeded another, and the conflict of parties is attended by an excitement rare in its depth and duration. The Unionists have continued to make spirited and vehement attacks on the Government and their conduct. Mr. Bonar Law's demand for the submission of the details of the suggestion for a six years' option to Ulster counties was rejected by the Prime Minister, and he merely "took note" of the Opposition offer to abide by the decision of a referendum, taken without the aid of plural voting, on the amended Home Rule Bill. In view of the Ministerial proceedings and speeches, Sir Edward Carson, after a scornful denunciation of Mr. Churchill in particular, left the House of Commons on the 19th for Ulster, the Unionists rising and cheering in his honour; and the same evening Mr. Balfour received a very cordial welcome on his return from Nice. The crisis in the Army which occurred during the week-end added fresh fuel to the Parliamentary excitement, and there were very animated and significant debates in both Houses on Monday. Once more the House of Commons was crowded from the floor to the topmost bench of the Strangers' Gallery; once more Ambassadors listened to talk of civil war; once more the attendance of Peers far exceeded the seating accommodation provided for them. Seeing that a "very large number of officers" had intimated their intention to resign, Mr. Bonar Law spoke gravely of the danger that our Army might be destroyed before our eyes; he produced an enormous sensation by the report he read of what Sir Arthur Paget, the General Officer Commanding in Ireland, had said to the officers; he expressed the belief that certain Ministers of the Crown had concerted a plan either to provoke or to intimidate the people of Ulster; and he declared that nothing could save the Army now except a clear declaration on the part of the Government that soldiers would not be compelled to engage in civil war against their will. The Prime Minister's statement of the action of the War Office excited the derision of Unionists, while it produced uneasiness among the Radical section of his own friends. He explained that the movement of troops last week to certain positions in Ulster was purely designed to guard Government stores against any sudden *émeute*. He denied that Sir Arthur Paget had received any instructions from the War Office which would justify the statement that active operations were to be begun in Ulster, and he suggested that General Gough and some other officers misinterpreted Sir Arthur's observations. This part of Mr. Asquith's speech was interrupted by bitterly sarcastic cries from Unionists—"Throw him over," "Save yourselves," "Always throw over the men on the spot." There was further disorder when he stated that it was now recognised that there had been a misunderstanding, and that the officers had returned to their duties. To this information, which disturbed the Radicals, Viscount Morley, in the House of Lords, added the announcement that his Majesty approved of the officers being ordered to rejoin. In neither House, however, was the Ministerial explanation accepted as adequate. Mr. Balfour ridiculed it in his most brilliant manner, contending that something more than the protection of military stores was intended when General Gough resigned, and that the Government knew when they sent him back that he would still refuse to take part in operations against Ulster. So unsatisfactory was the position that the Government undertook on Tuesday to publish the material documents.

THE COLOUR OF CANADA.

OUR FOURTH SUPPLEMENT DEALING WITH THE GREAT DOMINION.

THE Canadian Supplement which we present to our readers this week is the fourth of a remarkable series, of which the previous three were given with the issues of *The Illustrated London News* for Feb. 18, 1911, March 9, 1912, and March 15, 1913, dealing with the life and industries of the Dominion of Canada. We think our readers will agree that we are justified in claiming for the present Supplement that, of its kind, it has never been surpassed. It reveals the colour of Canada, in the beautiful picture of Mount Assiniboine—the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies—and in the no less interesting double-page plate of a river-scene showing one of the many forms of Canadian sport, the hunting of the moose. In addition to these and other examples of fine colour-printing, the Supplement contains a wealth of reproductions in photograph and half-tone illustrating all phases of Canadian life—agriculture, commerce, industries, and sport, in manifold variety; while the letterpress, contributed by writers who are experts on their several subjects, affords a vast amount of information valuable not only to prospective settlers in Canada, but to those who see in it a field for profitable investment, and to others, again, who regard it as a holiday-ground for sport and travel. And all this is only an adjunct to our ordinary issue!

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries made upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that Applications for Advertisements to be printed upon Sheets entitled *Interleaves* or *Leaflets*, or bearing any other title and said to be inserted in any portion of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, do not emanate from this Office, and such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.

"ANY ARMS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION?"—A NEW CUSTOMS QUESTION!

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN IRELAND.



IN SEARCH OF WEAPONS DESTINED FOR ULSTER VOLUNTEERS: CUSTOMS OFFICERS ASKING PASSENGERS IF THEY HAVE ANY ARMS TO DECLARE ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT GREENORE.

It has been a matter of common knowledge for a while past that the authorities have been doing everything possible to prevent the importation into Ireland of arms and ammunition which might come into the hands of members of the Ulster Volunteer

Force. Such a scene as that here illustrated by our Special Artist brings this fact home with especial force. Greenore, on the coast of Louth, is the packet-station for the London and North-Western Railway steamers from Holyhead to Ireland.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IF one wrote a thousand books about the matter, one could not make a plainer picture of the difference between the English temperament and the French temperament in practical politics than by comparing the two outrages that have recently been done by prominent and educated women. An English lady comes sincerely to the conclusion that it would be good for her body and soul to have a vote, which means the thousandth fraction of a lawyer on the make, who will always do what his party leaders tell him, and sometimes what his party opponents tell him—but never, under any earthly circumstances, what she tells him. Very well. What does she do then? She thoughtfully betakes herself to a picture gallery, and walks round it until she has selected the picture which has the least possible connection with the business in hand—a very dubious Velasquez, which, if it is in honour of anything, is presumably in honour of the beauty of her sex. She carefully slices it about with a chopper—without doing it irreparable injury. To my simple masculine mind, the connection of ideas is not clear. Not long after this occasion, the wife of a French politician comes to the conclusion that her husband is being slandered by a journalist. But, strange to relate, she does not go to the Louvre and fire bullets at the Venus of Milo, which would seem the more natural course. On the contrary, she goes to the journalist's office and fires bullets at the journalist. This is certainly a much more wicked thing to do; but I cannot conceal from myself that it is also much more intelligible. It is not very sensible, of course; because it has really sounded a trumpet for the triumph of her political enemies—just as the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury was instantly followed by the victory of the Church and humiliation of the King. But I can trace that connection of ideas in this case which entirely escapes me in the other. And though both these unfortunate ladies were probably hysterical and desperate, and my own instinct would be to deal leniently with them, yet in the French case one can see, through all its distortion of derangement and criminality, a curious kind of crooked shadow of the political genius of France.

But the point I wish to raise here is quite apart from the horror and distress of this particular crime. There is one peculiarity which both offenders have in common, and which seems to me to go very deep into the strange squabble of the sexes that has arisen in our time. Now the real poison and peril in that squabble is not in any mere anarchy arising out of it. It is not that people break windows, still less that they attempt to vivisect the Rokeby "Venus." I think it rather healthy for the respectable classes to have their windows broken at proper historical intervals; and as for the Rokeby "Venus," had I not attached some importance to self-control, I might have put my boot through it long ago. No; the vital evil is this: that the sexes, like any other two parties to a business, may get themselves into such an attitude to each other that neither can respect the other. Everything and everybody has its weak side and its strong side; and this Suffragette business means the woman always turning her weak side to the man; and the man, in consequence, turning his weak side to the woman. Very broadly, the weak side of the woman is unreasonableness, and the weak side of the man is brutality; and not a few signs of it are beginning to show themselves. If I make myself clear, the one sex cannot get round to the right side of the other. It is maddening to watch. It is like watching somebody trying to join a hook and eye, each of them held the wrong way round. It is like watching a drunkard trying to find the key-hole with the wrong end of the key.

Now there are certain perfectly definite oddities or limitations which are more common in women, just as there are others which are more common in men. And if a man never appeared to a woman except when he was drunk, and a woman never appeared to a man except when she was in hysterics, what some call the comradeship of the sexes would scarcely be advanced. And the two political women of whom I have spoken both exhibit a trait which would probably be exhibited by the best and wisest woman in the world if she stood in this unlucky attitude towards accidental circumstances. Frankly, the trait is this—that the things the Suffragettes do are not half so silly as the things they say. And the reason for the silliness in the things they say is not in the least that they are sillier than other people, or that women are sillier than men (which they certainly are not); the reason is that they do not care what they say. They do not

a good hard knock, since that is her symbolic way of saluting female excellence. But I do not believe for a moment that the lady had any such theoretic reason before she performed the practical action; I think it was an after-thought. And by this I do not mean in the least that she is not serious about the justice of the Vote. I mean that she is not what I should call serious about the justice of the Word—the spoken utterance, declaration, or definition. So long as she is right, she doesn't think it much matters what she says. And this is not a proof of silliness; it is simply a bias of sex. Now it is the curious fact that the unhappy woman in Paris, who went much more directly about her business in the practical sense, exhibited very much the same weird frivolity about it afterwards. She appears to have said that she didn't shoot at M. Calmette to kill him, but to "give him a lesson." She may be telling the exact truth, for all I know; but it is a logical position which I cannot unravel. It seems to me strange to suppose that a gentleman who has a lot to say against you would be more inclined to let you off after you had tried to murder him, and failed. It also seems to me to imply considerable confidence in your own marksmanship to suppose that you could exactly regulate the extent of the lesson conducted by emptying five barrels of a revolver into a man's back. Was it perhaps a lesson in marksmanship?

And the moral of all this is not in the least that women are incapable of common-sense, but simply that we have not enough common-sense to give them a real chance of expressing it. Women ought to be doctors; but women were doctors in the Middle Ages. Women ought to sit on juries in certain cases; but in those cases they sat on juries in the Middle Ages. Women ought to be Queens; but they were Queens in the Middle Ages. The reason why some hesitation has been felt about their adopting some other professions and practices will generally, I think, be found to work back to a dark subconscious doubt in the male mind about whether those practices are quite unimpeachably honourable. The soldier is right to kill; but killing is rather beastly. The barrister is right to cross-examine; but cross-examining is much more beastly. What I suggest is the strange fancy that our forefathers were not all fools; and that it is worth while to consider seriously whether their traditions did not generally follow the tracks of human instinct and experience. And the primary instinct is to avoid the occasion when people appear at their worst.

If a Frenchman and an Englishman wanted to settle something, it might be wise for the Englishman to make an appointment on Shakespeare's Cliff, overhanging the sea at Dover; or it might even be wise for the Frenchman to make an appointment in the old town of Calais, for which the burghers dared so much and which Mary Tudor had written on her heart. But I really do not advise the Frenchman and the Englishman to settle their differences on the boat between Dover and Calais on a rather stormy day. Neither could be certain of the preservation of that dignity which is a considerable part of diplomacy. It is not really a spiritual degradation to be sea-sick; nor is it a spiritual degradation to be hysterical. But there is a very real blunder in people putting themselves into these repulsive and impossible attitudes when they are trying to persuade somebody else that they are right. And the modern quarrel between the sexes is really a misunderstanding of this sort.

[Copyrighted in the U.S.A. by the "New York American."]

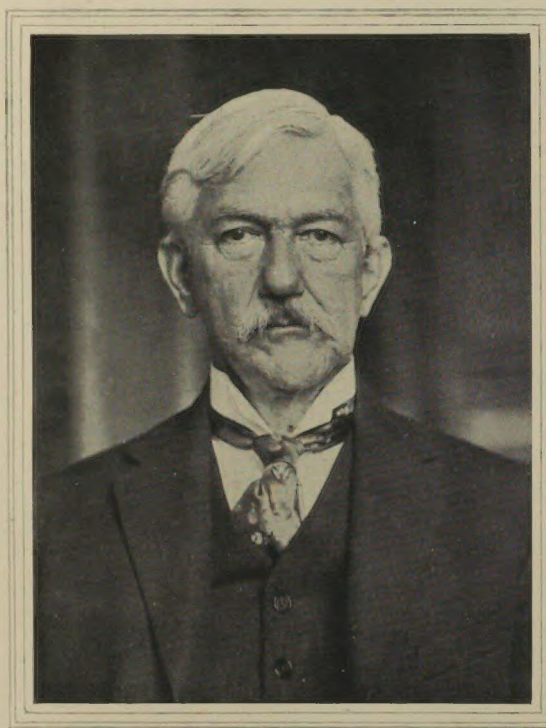


Photo. Record Press.

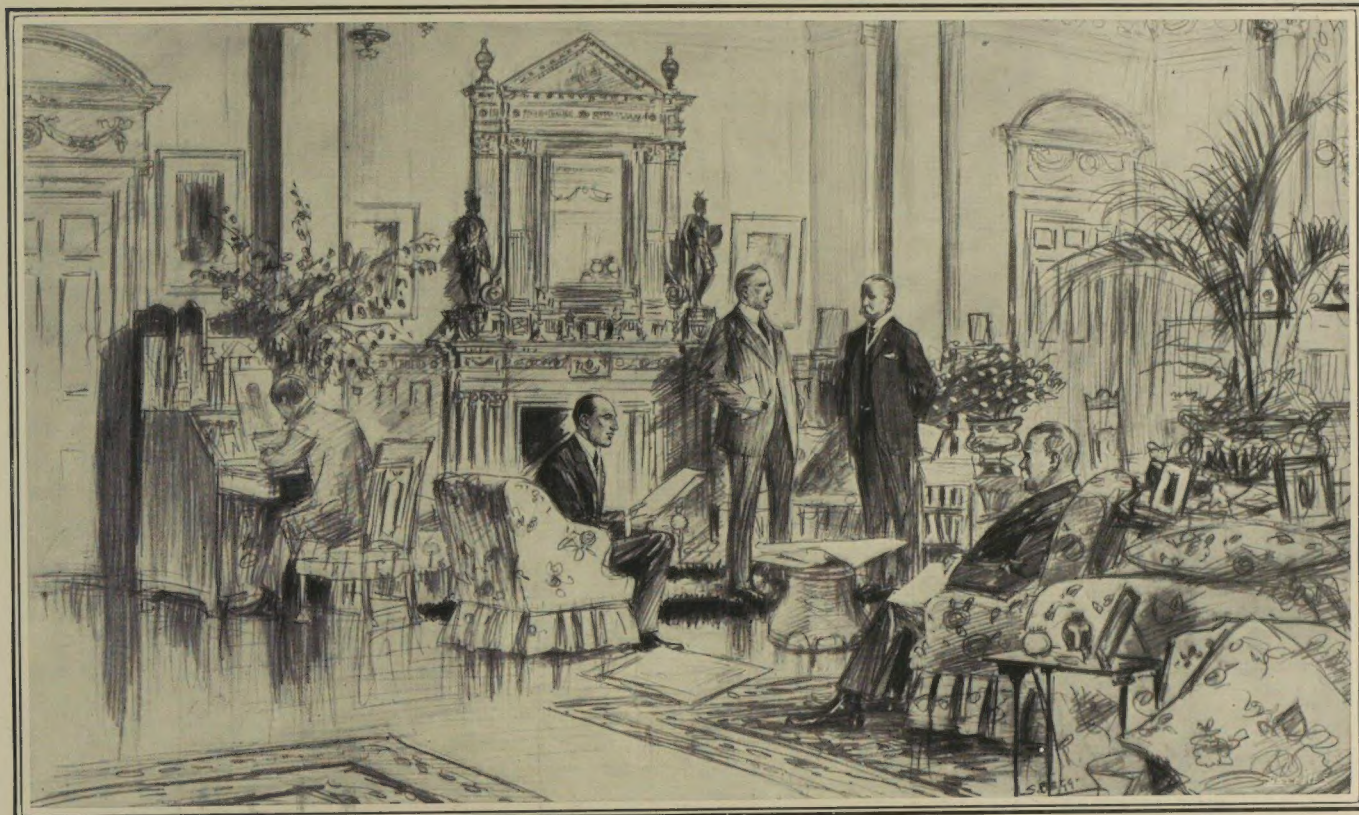
THE MAN WHO MADE POSSIBLE THE BUILDING OF THE PANAMA CANAL: SURGEON-GENERAL GORGAS, THE FAMOUS AMERICAN SANITARY OFFICER, RECENTLY HONOURED IN LONDON.

Surgeon-General William Crawford Gorgas, who recently arrived in London from South Africa, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the British medical profession at the Savoy Hotel on the 23rd in recognition of his great services in stamping out tropical disease. As Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Commission since 1904, he converted the Canal region from one of the deadliest spots on earth into quite a healthy region, and enabled 10,000 to 12,000 white labourers to work there for ten years. This he accomplished by stamping out the mosquito that causes yellow fever, and by other sanitary measures. Without his work (which cost about five per cent. of the total amount spent on construction) the building of the Panama Canal would have been impossible. He previously carried out a similar campaign against yellow fever in Cuba, more especially Havana. He has paid a high tribute to the work of British scientists like Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Patrick Manson in discovering the origin of tropical diseases. In South Africa he has been advising the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines on sanitation. He arranged to return to Panama after a week in London.

listen to what they say. They are full of the practical female glow of having done something; and the explanation they give is simply anything that comes into their heads. The lady who gave the "Venus" a good hard knock said afterwards that she had selected it as the most beautiful woman in mythology, and as a parallel to Mrs. Pankhurst, who was the most beautiful character in modern history. The logical deduction of which, as it presents itself to me, is that she should take a chopper and give Mrs. Pankhurst

CLOSELY GUARDED CRAIGAVON; AND FRIENDLY VOLUNTEERS AND SOLDIERS.

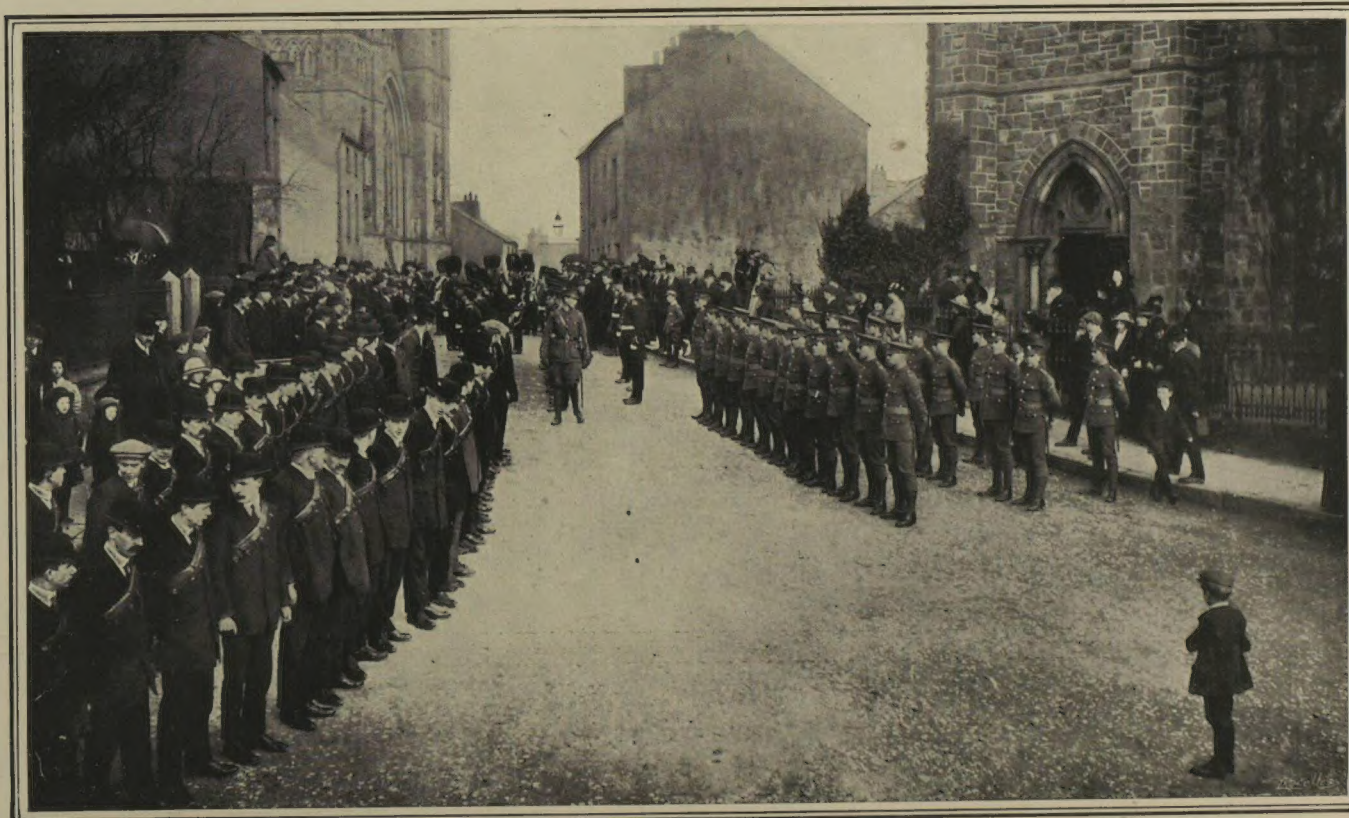
SKETCH BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN IRELAND; PHOTOGRAPH BY MACFARLANE.



IN THE RESIDENCE CLOSELY GUARDED BY THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE. SIR EDWARD CARSON; CAPTAIN JAMES CRAIG; LORD LONDONDERRY; AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE RICHARDSON IN THE BILLIARD-ROOM AT CRAIGAVON.

On his arrival at Belfast, after his dramatic exit from the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson was escorted to Craigavon, the residence of Captain James Craig, by two companies of the West Belfast Regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, under Captain Crozier. Craigavon was guarded at its entrances and inside the grounds by Ulster

Volunteers, who it was arranged should remain on duty day and night during the Ulster leader's stay, and should admit no one without a permit. Sir Edward Carson is seen on the left of our sketch; then (standing) are Captain James Craig and Lord Londonderry. Sitting on the right is Lieutenant-General Sir George Richardson.



AFTER WORSHIPPING SIDE BY SIDE AT OMAGH: MEN OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE FACING A DETACHMENT OF THE "BEDFORDS."

The people of Omagh were somewhat astonished on Sunday, March 22, when over 200 men of the Ulster Volunteer Force turned out for a military Church service, to welcome the detachment of the Bedfords which had just arrived in the place. Soldiers

and Ulster Volunteers shared books in the church and saluted each other as they marched off. When the photograph was taken the troops had just fallen in after the service. The incident is significant of the friendly feeling between the U.V.F. and the troops.

ULSTER; THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; AND THE BRITISH SOLDIER. THE ARMY'S IMPORTANT "HOME RULE BILL" ACTION IN IRELAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL GALE AND FOLDS

TOPICAL, LAFAYETTE (DUBLIN), NEWS, ILLUS., AND PHOENIX STUDIO



2. AN OFFICER WHO RESIGNED: MAJOR R. H. KEARNEY, BRIGADE MAJOR OF THE 3RD CAVALRY BRIGADE AND BRIGADIER-GENERAL GOUGH'S CHIEF OFFICER.

March, 1914, is a month which will be long remembered in the political and military history of the country. The resignation of a number of British officers stationed in Ireland, who joined the ranks in the belief that they might have to fight against the Ulster Volunteer Force and the people of Ulster, were followed by much activity in Whitehall. Amongst those who the *New York Times*, coming from Ireland for the purpose, were General Sir Arthur Paget, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland; Brigadier-General Herbert de la Poer Goulding, Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs; and Major-General Sir John Dill. The resignation of the latter was the first to be made public. The resignation of Colonel M. L. MacDonell, of the 4th (The Buffs) Lancers, of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. The military correspondents of "The Times" said "Brigadier-General Herbert Gould was summoned to Whitehall, and with other officers, and was given two hours to decide whether to submit or resign." This distinguished officer... replied that he did not require two hours for his decision, and that he would resign at once. The resignation of the other officers followed in rapid succession. The resignation of the last of the officers was that of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, including most of the Horse Artillery, *designed in haste*. Colonel Selys said that the resignations of the officers were due to a misunderstanding of the nature

3. AT THE WAR OFFICE: BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GOUGH, V.C., CHIEF GENERAL STAFF OFFICER AT ALDERSHOT (LEFT); AND HIS BROTHER, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUBERT DE LA POER GOUGH, COMMANDER OF THE 3RD CAVALRY BRIGADE, WHO RESIGNED.

5. SUMMONED TO LONDON: LIEUT.-COLONEL M. L. MacEWEN, OF THE 16TH LANCERS.
6. OF A REGIMENT MANY OF WHOSE OFFICERS RESIGNED IN THE BELIEF THAT THEY
MIGHT HAVE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE AND THE PEOPLE
OF ULSTER: OFFICERS OF THE 4TH HUSSARS.

[illegible]

7. OF A REGIMENT WHOSE OFFICERS WERE, WE HEAR, THE FIRST TO BE TOLD THEY MUST ACT AGAINST ULSTER OR RESIGN, AND WERE GIVEN TWO HOURS TO DECIDE. OFFICERS OF THE 5TH LANKERS, EIGHTEEN OF THE TWENTY OF WHOSE OFFICERS WERE PRESENT WITH THE REGIMENT RESIGNED.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

PROFESSOR A. S. EDDINGTON,

Who has been appointed Director of the Observatory at Cambridge.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. EDWARD SCHRÖDER PRIOR

Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge—elected an A.R.A.



Photo, Lafayette.

MR. JAMES SANT, R.A.,

The Veteran Painter, who has resigned his Membership of the Royal Academy, to make way for younger men.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. JULIUS OLSSON,

The Famous Painter of Cornish seas and cliffs, who has recently been elected an A.R.A.



Photo, Russell.

MR. ROBERT ANNING BELL,

Professor of Design at the Glasgow School of Art—elected an A.R.A.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

SIR Robert Ball's fame as a popular writer made the work of the Cambridge Observatory widely known. Since his death the post of Director of the Observatory has been given to Professor Arthur Stanley Eddington, who holds the Plumian Chair of Astronomy in the University. Professor Eddington, who is a Fellow of Trinity, was Senior Wrangler in 1904 and Smith's Prizeman in 1907. He has since been Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich up to last year. His special subject is that of stellar motions and star-streams.

Although he has generously resigned his membership of the Royal Academy in order to enable some Associate to be promoted, Mr. James Sant, the veteran painter, now in his ninety-fourth year, has not laid down his brush. He is at present working at a portrait, and hopes to continue exhibiting at the Academy, where he first had a picture hung in 1840. Among his best-known works are "The Soul's Awakening," "Little Red Riding-Shoes," and "The Walk to Emmaus." He was elected an R.A. in 1869, and in 1878 became Principal Painter in Ordinary to Queen Victoria.



Photo, by "Flight."

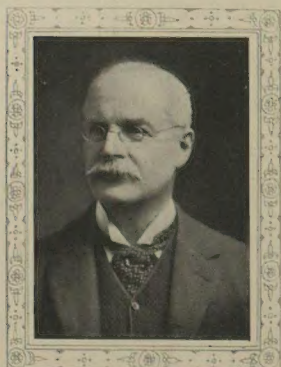
THE LATE LIEUTENANT H. F. TREEBY,

The Army Airman who was killed recently by a fall at the Central Flying School, Upavon.

Within ten days no fewer than four Army airmen lost their lives recently in flying accidents on Salisbury Plain. In our issue of the 14th we recorded three of these sad fatalities—those to Captain Allen, Lieutenant Burroughs, and Captain Downer. The fourth accident, that to Lieutenant Hugh Frederick Treeby, of the West Riding Regiment, took place at the Central Flying School, Upavon, on the 19th. His machine fell

into some fir-trees, and he was killed on the spot. Lieutenant Treeby was twenty-six, and took his Aero Club certificate at Brooklands last November. He joined the Central Flying School at Upavon in January, on the same day as Captain Downer.

As Superintendent of the Reading Room at the British Museum, Mr. Robert Farquharson Sharp succeeds Mr. G. F. Barwick, who was recently promoted to be Keeper of the Printed Books. Mr. Sharp has been Assistant Keeper in that Department since 1888. He is an authority on literature, music, and drama, and has published a number of books, including a "Dictionary of English Authors," "Architects of English Literature," "Makers of Music," a work on Wagner, and a "Short History of the English Stage." He has also translated the plays of Ibsen and Björnson. His version of the latter's drama, "A King," was recently given by the Play Actors at the Court Theatre.



Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.

THE LATE MR. J. B. CLOSE-BROOKS,

A well-known Cambridge Oarsman of the 'seventies, who rowed twice against Oxford.

Years after his own triumphs in oarsmanship, the late Mr. J. B. Close-Brooks was a familiar figure, as coach, on the towing-path at



Photo, Russell.

MR. GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O., F.S.A.,
Keeper of the London Museum, who recently conducted the King and Queen round its new home at Stafford House.

Diamond Sculls. He was a partner in the Manchester banking firm of Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co., afterwards incorporated in Lloyd's Bank. In 1911 he was High Sheriff of Cheshire.

After some five months' hard work in transferring the collections of the London



Photo, London Scottish Agency.

MR. ROBERT FARQUHARSON SHARP,

Appointed Superintendent of the Reading Room at the British Museum.

Museum from Kensington Palace to Stafford House, Mr. Guy Laking, the Keeper of the Museum, had the gratification of conducting the King and Queen round the exhibits in their new quarters, and of receiving a handsome compliment from their Majesties on the work that had been done. "I desire to congratulate the Trustees, the Curator, and the staff," wrote the King after the visit, "upon the arrangements and the great range of the objects which have been collected in so remarkably short a time, and which give already so complete a history of London from its earliest to its latest day." Mr. Guy Laking is the son of Sir Francis Laking, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King.

Three new Associates of the Royal Academy have recently been elected—Mr. Julius Olsson, Mr. Robert Anning Bell, and Mr. Edward S. Prior. Mr. Olsson is well known as a painter of Cornish seas and cliffs, which he has studied for many years, at St. Ives and other places in the Delectable Duchy where artists congregate. His "Moonlit Shore," now in the Tate Gallery, was bought by the Chantry Trustees in 1911. He was born in London in 1864, and holds rather an unusual office for a painter—that of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Edward S. Prior, the architect, was appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge two years ago. He was educated at Harrow and Caius, and has done professional work for both his school and his Alma Mater, having been architect to Harrow School and Cambridge University, as well as Winchester College. Mr. Robert Anning Bell, who is Professor of Design at the Glasgow School of Art, is known both as a painter, modeller, and designer, and as an illustrator of books. Among his mediums in design are stained glass and mosaic.

Sir Thomas Gordon and his twin brother, the late General Sir John James Hood Gordon, were known as "the Gemini Generals" because, besides being born together, they entered the Army on the same day and were both made Generals on the same day. They were the sons of Captain William Gordon, who fought in the Peninsula, and married a Spanish lady, Doña Marianna Carlotta Loi Gonçalves de Mello. Sir Thomas Gordon served in the North-West Frontier Campaign of 1851, the Indian Mutiny (when he commanded the 7th Punjab Infantry at the capture of the Oude Forts), the Afghan War of 1879-82, and in several other campaigns and military missions. From 1889 to 1893 he was Oriental and Military Secretary to the Teheran Legation. He was the author of "Persia Revisited" and an autobiography called "A Varied Life."

Sir John Macdonald has had a very distinguished legal and political career. From 1876 to 1880 he was Solicitor-General for Scotland, and later became successively Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and Lord Advocate of Scotland. In 1885 he was made a Privy Councillor, and from that year till 1889 was M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. Since 1888 he has been Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland and Lord President of the Second Division Court of Session. Sir John has also many claims to distinction in a military capacity and as an electrical inventor, and it was he who brought about the use of post-cards. He has written many books on legal, military, and mechanical subjects. At one time he was captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.



Photo, Claude Harris.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN MACDONALD,

Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, whose Retirement has been mentioned as probable.

THE MURDERED EDITOR: GASTON CALMETTE'S FUNERAL IN PARIS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND L'ILLUSTRATION.



SOME OF THE 2500 PEOPLE WHO WALKED IN THE PROCESSION: RELATIVES OF M. CALMETTE (IN THE FOREGROUND) AND OTHER MOURNERS.



THE ENORMOUS CROWDS THAT GATHERED IN THE RAIN TO WATCH M. CALMETTE'S FUNERAL CORTÈGE: THE PROCESSION—SHOWING THE WREATH-COVERED HEARSE.



AS IT WAS JUST AFTER THE SHOOTING OF M. CALMETTE BY MME. CAILLAUX: THE EDITOR'S ROOM AT THE "FIGARO" OFFICES; SHOWING M. CALMETTE'S COAT AND SHIRT ON A CHAIR.

The funeral of M. Gaston Calmette, the late editor of the "Figaro," who was shot in his office by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the ex-Minister of Finance, took place in Paris on Friday, March 20. In spite of heavy rain, vast crowds assembled to watch the procession. The coffin was borne on a hearse loaded with flowers from the little church of St. Francis of Sales in the Rue Ampère to the family vault in the Cimetière des Batignolles just outside the city walls. There were some 2500 people in all in the procession, which was quite a mile long, and included a number of delegations from

various societies and students. Behind the hearse walked the chief mourners, the whole staff of the "Figaro," and personal friends. Those on foot were followed by five cars loaded with wreaths. Among the many distinguished people present were Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Réjane, M. Emile Loubet, M. Fallières, M. Briand, and Prince Murat. President Poincaré drove up to the church and wrote his name in the register, according to custom, but did not attend the service. A strong force of police guarded the route, and during the actual procession all was quiet and orderly.

SIR EDWARD CARSON CLOSELY GUARDED AT CRAIGAVON:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., L.N.A., ILLUSTRATIONS

THE U.V.F. ON DUTY AT CAPTAIN CRAIG'S RESIDENCE.

BUREAU, TOPICAL, AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



1. FOR THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE GARRISONING CRAIGAVON DURING SIR EDWARD CARSON'S VISIT: BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS FOR THE MEN BEING UNLOADED.
2. THE RESIDENCE WHICH IT WAS ARRANGED SHOULD BE GUARDED DAY AND NIGHT BY MEN OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE DURING SIR EDWARD CARSON'S STAY THERE: CAPTAIN JAMES CRAIG'S HOUSE, CRAIGAVON.

3. GIVING UP THEIR BALL CARTRIDGES AFTER HAVING ESCORTED SIR EDWARD CARSON TO CRAIGAVON: MEN OF THE ULSTER LEADER'S ESCORT UNLOADING RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
4. USING A FIELD TELEPHONE: CAPTAIN CROZIER, WHO WAS IN COMMAND OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE GUARD OF HONOUR AND ESCORT FOR SIR EDWARD CARSON.

5. CHANGING GUARD: A SCENE AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO CRAIGAVON.
6. GUARDING THEIR LEADER: MEN OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE IN THE COURTYARD OF CRAIGAVON.
7. COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE FORCE AT CRAIGAVON: LAYING A FIELD-TELEPHONE LINE.
8. ON DUTY OVER THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION: A GUARD AT CRAIGAVON.

9. COLLECTING CARTRIDGES FROM THE GUARD GOING OFF DUTY AT CRAIGAVON.
10. TYPICAL OF THE GUARD AT CRAIGAVON: MEMBERS OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE AT CAPTAIN CRAIG'S RESIDENCE.
11. MAKING A ROUND OF INSPECTION OF THE GARRISON: SIR EDWARD CARSON; LORD LONDONDERRY (LEFT); AND CAPTAIN JAMES CRAIG, AT CRAIGAVON.

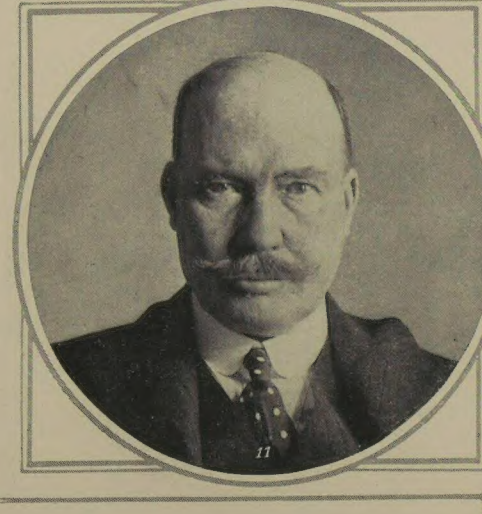
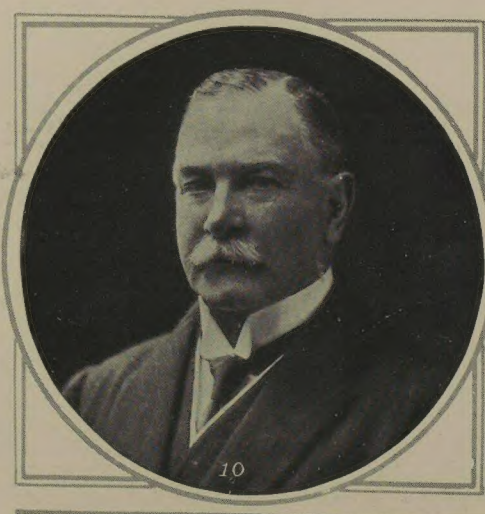
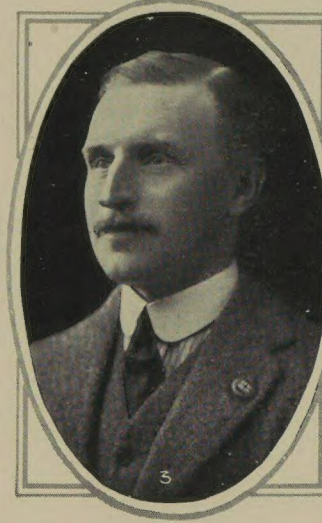
On Thursday, March 19, Sir Edward Carson made a dramatic exit from the House of Commons; and the Opposition, with the exception of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, rose and cheered him as he went. "This, after he had said: 'I hate all this talk about the Army being sent to Ulster. The Ulster people have always been on the best of terms with your Army, and it is the only part of Ireland of which that can be said, and said truly. Your Army is welcomed there, as your Fleet was the other day, as much as in any part of the United Kingdom—so much so, that you need not, before you commence operations, remove the regiments that are there at the present moment. I have never asked that the Army should not be sent there. I have never asked that the Army should not do its duty when it is sent there. I hope and expect it will. It would be a poor sort of courage to tell men to arm and train themselves

and then to ask that somebody should hold back the Army from going there. No, Sir, but perhaps you will consider before you do it. Cast your mind forward. What will be the effect on the Army? You will be all right; you will be no longer cowards. The cowardice will have been given up. You will have become brave in entrenching yourself behind the Army. Under your directions, they will become assassins." Sir Edward arrived at Belfast on the morning of the 20th, and was awaited by two companies of the West Belfast Regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, under Captain Crozier. He drove to Craigavon, the residence of Captain James Craig, in a motor-car and under the escort of the Volunteer Guard of Honour. Craigavon was guarded at its entrances and inside the grounds by Ulster Volunteers, who, it was arranged, should remain on duty day and night during Sir Edward's stay and should admit no one without a permit.

NON-PROVOCATIVE MILITANCY IN ULSTER: BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SOME MEMBERS OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOPRESS.

LAFAYETTE, TOPICAL, AND C.N.



1. IN DUBLIN HARBOUR: H.M. TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "FIREDRAKE."
2. MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE "ULSTER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT" AND HOST OF SIR EDWARD CARSON AT CRAIGAVON: CAPTAIN JAMES CRAIG, M.P. FOR THE EAST DIVISION OF CO. DOWD.
3. MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE "ULSTER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT": MAJOR R. C. A. M'CALMONT, M.P. FOR EAST ANTRIM.

4. MANOEUVRING IN THE GROUNDS OF LORD SHAFTESBURY'S RESIDENCE, BELFAST CASTLE: MEN OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE AT SKIRMISHING AND RUNNING DRILL.
5. TRANSFERRED TO HOLYWOOD BARRACKS, FOUR MILES OUTSIDE BELFAST: THE DORSET REGIMENT MARCHING FROM VICTORIA BARRACKS.
6. MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE "ULSTER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT": COLONEL ROBERT H. WALLACE, C.B., D.L.

7. MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE "ULSTER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT": MR. WILLIAM MOORE, K.C., M.P. FOR NORTH ARMAGH.
8. WAITING TO WELCOME SIR EDWARD CARSON: TWO COMPANIES OF THE WEST BELFAST REGIMENT OF THE U.V.F. DRAWN UP AT THE LIVERPOOL BOAT-SHED, BELFAST.
9. TRANSFERRED FROM DUBLIN BAY BY THE SCOUT "PATHFINDER": SOLDIERS ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT CARRICKFERGUS.

10. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE RICHARDSON, WHO ENTERED THE ARMY IN 1866, HAS SEEN MUCH ACTIVE SERVICE, AND HAS HELD IMPORTANT COMMANDS.
11. CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE: COLONEL HACKETT PAINE.
12. HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ULSTER: THE OLD BELFAST TOWN HALL; WITH WIRELESS APPARATUS ON THE ROOF.

On March 22, Mr. Asquith authorised the publication of a statement by the "Times." He said that the movements of troops in Ireland were purely of a precautionary character, simply to give additional protection to arms, ammunition, and military stores; that the so-called naval movement had consisted in the use of two small cruisers to convey troops to Carrickfergus without the necessity of marching them through Belfast; that no further movements of troops were in contemplation; that there never had been any foundation for the rumour that warrants were out for the arrest of the Ulster leaders; and that the Government did not contemplate instituting a general inquiry into the intentions of officers in the

event of their being asked to take up arms against Ulster." In the House of Commons on the Monday, Colonel Seely, the Minister of War, said that information was received at the War Office on the evening of March 20, from General Sir Arthur Paget, that some officers under his command had informed him that in certain eventualities they would be unable to carry out hereafter instructions which he might have to give them. It was clear that this attitude was due to a misunderstanding of a question put them by the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Ireland. These officers had been ordered to rejoin their unit." Both Ulster Volunteers and British Government urge that their movements are non-provocative.

ART, MUSIC,



A WOMAN DECORATING AN AMPHORA.

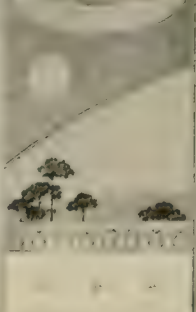


Photo. Weaver and Sons.

"THE TWO VIRTUES," AT THE ST. JAMES'S: MISS MARTHA HEDMAN AS MRS GUILDFORD.

& THE DRAMA.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

MUSIC.

LAST week's Philharmonic Concert deserved a larger audience. With Cortot playing, Mengelburg conducting, and a judicious mixture of old and new music, the directors might well have looked for a full house. A "Dance Poem" by Frank Bridge did not prove a very attractive piece of work at first hearing. Essentially modern, it lacks individuality and the distinction that individuality confers; but, whatever the shortcomings, they did not justify a display of bad manners by a few members of the audience. Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony retains its youth, but some—perhaps the majority—of the audience had parted with theirs, and the appeal is no longer what it was. Cortot played admirably; he is one of the men who can always arrest attention and hold an audience without sacrificing a composer's intentions. The last concert of the season will be given on Tuesday next, March 31.

Mr. Murray Davey's recital at the Aeolian Hall last week was full of good songs well sung. There was ample evidence throughout the recital that the singer is not content with the possession of a fine voice, and that he studies every phrase in order to satisfy the listener who desires to grasp its ultimate significance. As is so often the case, the fruits of this study are found in a suggestion of spontaneity; the art is concealed, and the songs flow as though without effort. In addition to being a gifted singer, Mr. Davey is a composer, and sang some of his own songs, to the great pleasure of his audience. He writes gracefully and has a pleasing gift of melody.

M. Scriabine's recital at Bechstein's last week justified the view expressed recently in these columns that his style and gifts are not at their best when he is playing the solo part in concerti. At Bechstein's he was heard to great advantage in a programme of his own compositions, and they reminded us of Oscar Wilde's apothegm—"To be intelligible is to be found out." For, truth to tell, Scriabine's early works, of which he played a goodly number in exquisite fashion, are quite intelligible—and they are very little else. Slight in texture and simple in melodic outline, they

are compositions of a kind that any composer of ability might have put to his credit. It is clear that M. Scriabine owes very much to the skilled blending of Theosophy with music; and the news that the Queen's Hall Orchestra has arranged to perform the "Prometheus" next season with the much



"THE TWO VIRTUES," AT THE ST. JAMES'S: SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS JEFFERY PANTON.

discussed "colour organ" to help it should send a thrill through Theosophists who are musicians and musicians who may become Theosophists. Those of us who think music can exist without colour-schemes are, of course, a reactionary minority.

Mr. Balfour Gardiner's excellent concerts have been replaced at the Queen's Hall by a new series

under the general direction of Mr. F. B. Ellis. The first concert, not too well attended, was ably conducted by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Geoffrey Toye, and included Mr. Arnold Bax's "Festival Overture" and "Four Orchestral Sketches," and Mr. Butterworth's rhapsody, "A Shropshire Lad."

To-day (Saturday, 28th) the Sheffield Musical Union will be heard at Queen's Hall, when the "Choral" Symphony and Brahms's "Song of Destiny" will be given. It is a pity Mr. F. Lamond has chosen the same afternoon for one of his rare recitals at Bechstein's.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"SEALED ORDERS," AT DRURY LANE.

WHEN a Drury Lane drama can bear revival in the spring—a recent instance was "The Whip"—you may safely count it among Mr. Arthur Collins's greater successes. This good luck has befallen "Sealed Orders," and well does this piece, despite its impossibly unpatriotic heroine, deserve the honour. It abounds in exciting episodes; it has wonderful spectacular effects—what with its aerial scenes and its battle-ship ball; and notwithstanding, nay, perhaps because of, its story of an admiral's wife who steals a State paper, it provides some admirable opportunities for acting. Thus Miss Madge Fabian, in the rôle of this mad young creature, invests her performance with such appealing pathos that we forgive the little traitress all her sins. With Mr. Hale Hamilton an enforced absentee, we have now a new American palimpsest in the person of Mr. Kenneth Douglas; and he gets such pace and geniality and robustness into his work as to leave us wholly satisfied with the change. Everyone will be thankful that Miss Fanny Brough is still in the cast, for she brightens the play immensely by her hearty humour. "Sealed Orders" was hailed with no less enthusiasm on its revival than on its first night.

"A SOCIAL SUCCESS," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

The Variety Theatre was never quite the right place for Mr. Max Beerbohm's neat little skit, "A Social Success," although it served Sir George Alexander well enough. Its wit, its delicate satire, the irony underlying its pictures of the penalties with which Society may punish success, were rather lost in the atmosphere of listlessness that even the best of our variety houses can hardly avoid. On the St. James's stage it is at home, and can be played for all it is worth—its subtlest shots hit their mark. Sir George Alexander is, of course, missed in his original part; but Mr. Reginald Owen makes, all things considered, a capital substitute; and good work is also done by Mr. Vivian Reynolds, replacing Mr. Fred Kerr. With Mr. Sutro's play, "The Two Virtues," and Mr. Beerbohm's gay trifle as curtain-raiser, the St. James's can boast just now of a very light and agreeable programme.



"THE TWO VIRTUES," AT THE ST. JAMES'S: MISS ATHENE SEYLER AS MRS. JERVOISE AND SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS JEFFERY PANTON.



"THE TWO VIRTUES," AT THE ST. JAMES'S: MISS HENRIETTA WATSON AS LADY MILLIGAN AND SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS JEFFERY PANTON.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN IRELAND: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LAFAYETTE.



OFFICER COMMANDING THE FORCES IN IRELAND: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR PAGET, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Soon after resignations of Army officers in Ireland were reported it was said, on the authority of a "Times" correspondent, that Sir Arthur Paget had conferred with the officers who had sent in their papers, and had asked them to undertake work which would be strictly a police duty in Ulster, giving them a guarantee that in no circumstances would they be required to come into active conflict with the Ulster Volunteer Force. This guarantee, the correspondent was informed, all the officers accepted. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Paget has been Officer Commanding

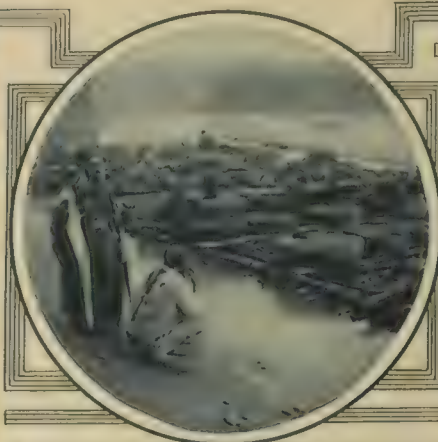
the Forces in Ireland since 1911. Before that he commanded the Eastern Command. He has seen a good deal of active service. He it was who, speaking in Dublin on February 24, said that, however distasteful it might be, the Army, being disciplined, would carry out any orders given to it by its King. Sir Arthur left Dublin for London on the night of Sunday, March 22, and was one of the callers at the War Office on the Monday morning. Immediately after his interview with the Secretary for War a Cabinet Meeting was held.

AS IN THE DAYS OF SENNACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA: THE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD

ROUND BOATS AND RAFTS ON INFLATED SKINS, OF BAGDAD.

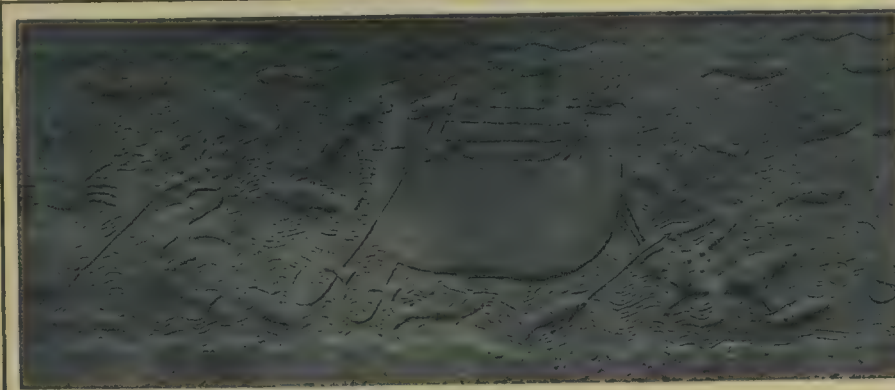
AND UNDERWOOD.



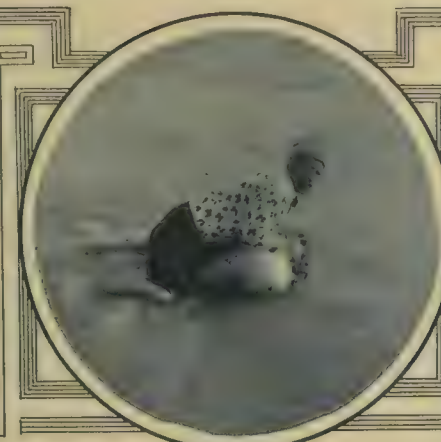
AS THEY WERE IN THE TIME OF SENNACHERIB
(705-681 B.C.): KELEKS -TIMBER RAFTS FLOATED ON
INFLATED SKINS-ON THE UPPER TIGRIS.



CROSSING WATER IN A MANNER STILL USED: SWIMMING WITH THE AID OF INFLATED SKINS, AS SHOWN ON AN ANCIENT ASSYRIAN BAS-RELIEF ILLUSTRATING CAMPAIGNS OF ASURNIZIRPAL (984-980 B.C.)



SHOWING A KUPA OF THE TYPE STILL USED, AND MEN FISHING FROM INFLATED SKINS: PART OF
ANCIENT ASSYRIAN BAS-RELIEF OF THE BUILDING OF THE PALACE OF SENNACHERIB.



CROSSING WATER AS IN THE TIME OF SENNACHERIB:
A MAN SWIMMING ACROSS THE UPPER TIGRIS ON
AN INFLATED SKIN.



A CRAFT OF THE KIND USED IN ASSYRIA HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEFORE CHRIST:
A KUFA-A SIGHT COMMON IN BAGDAD.

1.
M. DUTKEWICH, the Russian traveller, has just returned to Europe bringing with him a number of very interesting photographs of life by the Tigris and the Euphrates. Progress is but slow in the land from which¹ he has come; and it is interesting to note, for example, that there are used for the navigation of the rivers craft precisely similar to those employed in the days of Sennacherib, King of Assyria (705-681 B.C.). These are the *kufa*, a light, circular row-boat; and the *kelek*, a timber raft floated on inflated skins.

The kufas are built on the banks of the Tigris and are from four to twelve feet in diameter. They are constructed of date-palm branches, woven together with rope made out of palm-leaf, and plastered with several coats of bitumen, which comes from the famous fountain of Hit. To make a kufa of fair size, three men will work for twenty days. The craft can be seen only on the Tigris and on the Lower Euphrates, serving chiefly for ferrying passengers, or freight, across the rivers. They are in common use at Bagdad. Passengers are packed like herrings in a barrel, the river-men finding this necessary, as the ferry charge only represents about a farthing in our coinage. Being flat-bottomed, the boats are very safe. They are in especial demand when the bridge of boats is disconnected by floods or heavy winds. They can only cross the water diagonally, for they are unmanageable against the current. When passengers and produce have been brought to town from up-river villages, the kufas have to be towed back by hand, the "passengers" either walking or riding asses.

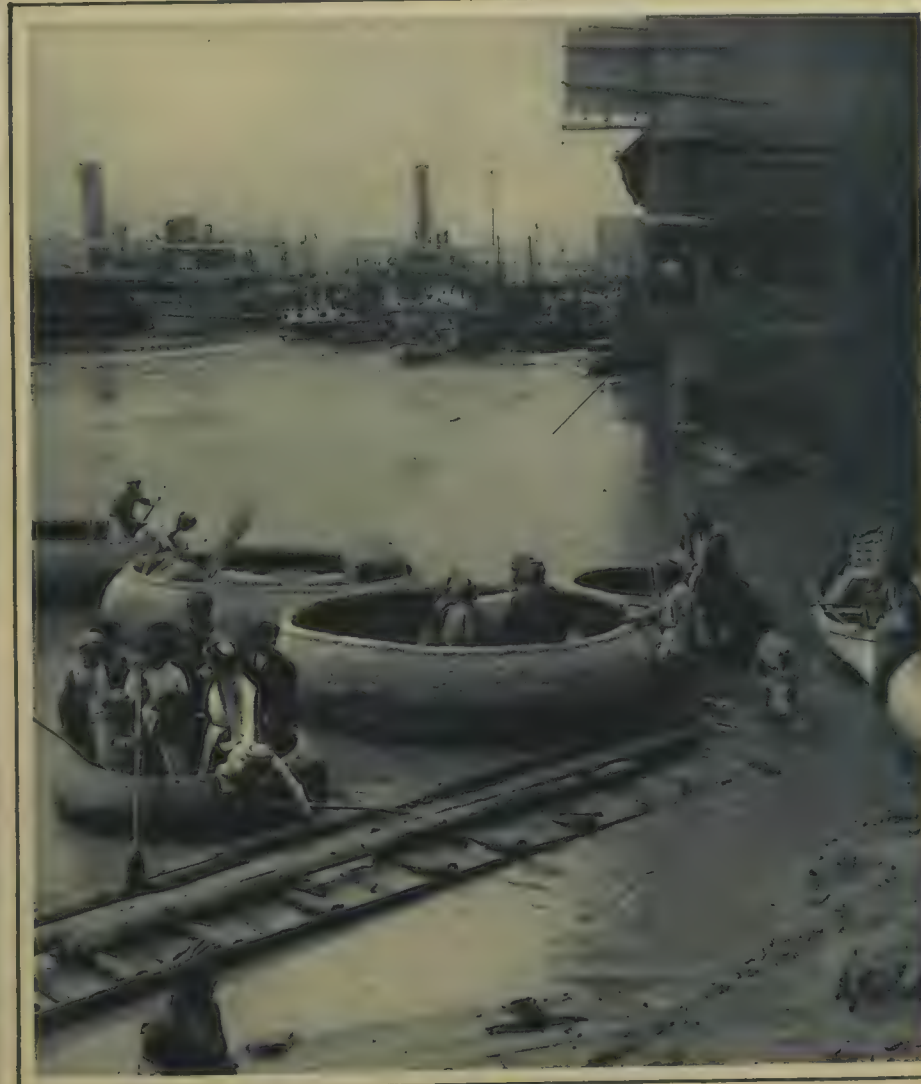
The kelek is a different type of craft, a large raft of wood made additionally buoyant by means of inflated skins. It is used for merchandise and for passenger traffic. The Upper Tigris is only navigable by keleks, the river being too shallow for any other kind of craft. To form a kelek, thin poplar poles are secured, with ropes of willow, to a heavy framework of thicker timber. This construction is then moored near the bank, and skins are placed in rows, one by one, beneath the poplar poles. Then the skins are blown up by men, whose only "inflaters" are their mouths. This is by no means a small task; for as many as 700 skins may be used for a kelek. The ordinary passengers are provided with a sort of upper deck, or platform, to keep them from the wet; and the wealthier

[Continued in No. 2.]

2.
sometimes have huts built at the corners of the raft as protection against the fierce rays of the sun and the chilly winds at night. Each evening everyone goes ashore to sleep ; while the raft is moored to a stake, as river rises are sudden and dangerous. Generally, several keleks travel together for protection, as thieves are frequently in evidence. After the kelek has performed its duty by reaching Bagdad, and the cargo has been taken ashore, it is dismantled. The poles and framework are sold for building material ; the skins are deflated, washed, dried in the sun, and then oiled and transported back to Mosoul by camel to be used for a kelek again. The raft-men return up river on foot, or on the back of asses, which they may bring down on the rafts for this purpose.

Sir Austen Layard, in his "Nineveh and Its
 Remains," was in doubt at one time as to
 whether the modern kufas are of the type referred
 to by Herodotus in the passage which reads :
 "The boats used by those who come to the city
 of Babylon are of a circular form, and made
 of skins. The ribs of the vessels are formed of
 willow boughs and branches. They are round
 like a shield, there being no distinction between
 the head and the stern. They line the bottoms
 of the boats with reeds. The boats have two
 oars, one man to each. One pulls to him ; one
 pushes from him." His doubts vanished when
 he found the wonderful series of bas-reliefs in
 the north-west palace of Nimrud.

Bagdad was built (some twenty miles from that place) out of the ruins of Ctesiphon, one of the chief cities of the Parthian and later Persian kingdoms : this in 763 and under Al-Mansur that patron of learning, who caused many Greek and Latin works, including some of Plato, Xenophon, Homer, and Herodotus, to be translated into Arabic and other Oriental tongues. In the ninth century, the city was improved by Haroun-al-Raschid, immortalised in the " Arabian Nights." It was named originally Medinet-es-salam, " the city of peace." In 1258 it was sacked by Hulaku ; and in 1400 by Tamerlane. Then, after various vicissitudes and at least one memorable siege, that of 1637, it fell into the hands of the Turks in 1638. Bagdad, which stands on both banks of the Tigris, was of great commercial importance in ancient times. The only building of the time of the Caliphs that remains now is the tomb of Zobeida, wife of Haroun-al-Raschid.



CRAFT OF THE KIND USED IN ASSYRIA HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.
KUEAS-A SIGHT COMMON IN BAGDAD.

Writing of travel by kelek on the Tigris, Louisa Jebb (Mrs. Roland Wilkins) says, in "By Desert Ways to Bagdad": "The raft on which we were about to embark was moored to the shore and the men were loading our belongings. A dancing-bear stumped about to the tune of a bag-pipe made of the skin which answers so many purposes in the East. When inflated they can be used either for carrying water for people inside, or for carrying people on water outside. We were using 260 of them in this latter way. They were tied on to two layers of poplar poles put crossways, forming a raft about 18 feet square. At one end were two small huts made of felt stretched across upright poles; the fore end was weighted down with bags of merchandise laid side by side across the poles to form a rough floor. . . . We boarded the raft. . . . We went into the sleeping-hut to ascertain the length of its possibilities.

Boards had been nailed across the poles to form a floor, and on this was spread a thick native felt mat. . . . The felt walls of the hut were lined on the inside with white cotton tacked on the poles. There were two small glazed windows, one of which opened. . . . The boatmen sat on a pile of sacks in the middle. . . . The oars consisted of single young willow-trees, with short strips of split willow bound on one end with twigs, forming the blade; they were tied on to rough rowlocks made of twisted withies wound round heavily weighted sacks." Of Photograph No. 1 it should be added that the keleks shown are seen on the Upper Tigris, bound for Bagdad with mill-stones. No. 2 is from a bas-relief, in the British Museum, which illustrates the campaigns of Asurnizipal, and shows fugitives swimming to a fortress. No. 3 is also from a bas-relief in the British Museum. No. 6 shows passengers landing from kufas at Bagdad.

THE GRAND NATIONAL THE KING WAS TO HAVE SEEN FAVOURITES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORI AND GENERAL



1. HIS MAJESTY'S TWELFTH LANCER. 2. MR. J. HENNESSY'S LUTTEUR III. 3. MR. C. BOWER ISMAY'S JACOBUS. 4. MR. H. DE MUMM'S TRIANON IV.
5. SIR G. BULLOUGH'S ILSTON. 6. MR. F. K. MALCOLMSON'S BALLYHACKLE. 7. SIR C. G. ASSHETON-SMITH'S COVERTCOAT.

During his visit with the Queen to the North of England, the King had arranged to be present on Friday the 27th at the Grand National, for which his horse, Twelfth Lancer, was entered. Owing to the Ulster crisis, however, the royal plans were changed, and their Majesties decided to return to town on the Thursday morning. The King's horse, Twelfth Lancer, has been pronounced by some as more likely to win the Champion

Steeplechase than the Grand National, as the distance suits him better; and it was thought possible he might be reserved for the smaller race on the 28th, and not run in the Grand National on the previous day. We give a photograph of Twelfth Lancer here—not, of course, as one of the favourites for the Grand National, but as being the King's horse and, consequently, of general interest.

THE PERILS OF FLIGHT: ACCIDENTS FATAL AND NOT FATAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LECUONA AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



AFTER A FATAL ATTEMPT TO "LOOP-THE-LOOP" ON A BLÉRIOT MONOPLANE: SEEKING THE AIRMAN, HANOUILLE, IN THE SEA AFTER HE HAD FALLEN FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 300 FEET.



SHOWING THE RUDDERS BROKEN AWAY: THE MONOPLANE FALLING WITH HANOUILLE, AT SAN SEBASTIAN, AN ACCIDENT WHICH ENDED IN THE DEATH OF THE AIRMAN.



STANDING ON THEIR WRECKED MACHINE IN THE WATER: MESSRS. McILLWANE AND CHEVALIER, OF THE UNITED STATES, AFTER THE FALL OF THEIR AIR-CRAFT.

A correspondent, sending us the first two of the three photographs reproduced above, and writing from San Sebastian, says: "The aviator Hanouille, who was 'looping-the-loop' at this town on a Blériot monoplane, fell from a height of about 300 feet into the sea and was drowned. The 'fuselage' (the main framework) snapped near

the rudders while he was flying head-down and was trying to-right himself." With reference to the third photograph, it may be noted that the airmen, seen standing on the wreck of their machine, awaiting rescue, were wearing life-jackets. These were adopted by the U.S. Aviation Corps after one of their members was drowned.

LITERATURE



MR. OLIVER ONIONS,
Whose new Novel is entitled "A Crooked Mile."
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



—LORNA DOONE—



A NEGRO WEARING THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS:
TWO COPPER COINS OF GEORGE III.—(1) A HALF-ACKEY,
OBVERSE. (2) A BARBADOES PENNY.



—LORNA DOONE—



RACHEL HAYWARD,
Author of "Letters from La-Baz."
Photograph by Herford.

"Chats on Old Coins."

"A penny for your thoughts"

is a familiar phrase, and rarely yields remarkable value; but give a collector of coins a penny, just a common penny, such as we pay for our *Times*, and he can link up its Britannia and her proud legend of "Britons never, never will be," with Trajan and the second century. For on the reverse of one of the coins of that Emperor sits Britannia, her foot upon a rock, a spear in her hand, and a buckler at her side. When Roman soldiers received such a coin in return for building British roads, the legend around that figure, "Britannia," told them of a conquered nation, a subdued race, and another colony planted to the glory of Rome. This is one instance only of the interesting reflections which Mr. Burgess makes around his subject, "Chats on Old Coins" (T. Fisher Unwin). He defines his own limits in the preface; he wishes that this study of the coinage of Greece, Rome, and all English-speaking nations should be "acceptable and popular." Money has always been significant of the mind and history of nations; their temples and their treasures dwell in close alliance. The Greek aspect of the old gods can be traced in their coins; Zeus, Apollo, and Aphrodite are there enthroned by die-sinkers who really believed as they engraved. On the brasses of the great Caesars their authentic portraits remain imperishably. Mr. Burgess's careful plates reveal them there to us, and even the collector will easily find himself carried from them to the noble of the Third Edward. Then come the roses flowering on the currency as York and Lancaster fought it out; and many a refresher of the historical memory will be found before George V. appears. An interesting account of tokens, in addition to American and Colonial coinage, completes the volume. In the latter section occurs an amusing penny with the bust of a crowned negro, plumed with the Prince of Wales's feathers, and the legend "I serve" below.

Lord Monkswell says somewhere in his new volume, "The Railways of Great Britain" (Smith, Elder), that the steam locomotive has at least as strong a hold



WHERE THE MURDERERS OF JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND WERE SENTENCED TO SPECIAL TORTURES TO SATISFY THE REVENGE OF THE QUEEN: THE PARLIAMENT HALL IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

"Those responsible for the horrible crime had been brought to the Castle of Edinburgh for trial in the great hall. The less important of the conspirators were at once handed over to the hangman, but the titled leaders were . . . made to suffer tortures which had been specially devised to satisfy the revenge of the embittered Queen."

From a Drawing by Louis Weirter, R.B.A., in his book, "The Story of Edinburgh Castle"—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Harrap and Co.

upon the imagination of as large a proportion of the population as had the horse in the preceding era. It will certainly have a stronger hold than ever it had before upon the attention of those who read his book. We cannot imagine a writer drawing more easily and entertainingly than he upon great stores of knowledge for the elucidation of a complicated subject. Taking the great railway systems of the country in turn, he makes the special characteristics of each a text for a comparative examination of them all. Sooner or later, every detail gets threshed out. If there is anything about railways omitted from the discussion, it can safely be said to

be not worth while putting in to print. One or two of Lord

Monkswell's conclusions may be specially noted. He does not acquiesce in the present policy embodied in agreements which discountenances the acceleration of speeds in long-distance trains. The third-class "sleeper" on the routes to Scotland is, in his view, an opportunity of securing a reputation for liberality and progressiveness which the companies could seize at little cost to themselves. It is not his opinion that the adoption, often advocated, of the eight-wheel waggon for goods traffic would be a real economy on our lines. But pages would not exhaust the matters discussed in this volume. We must add that its very readable text is excellently illustrated.

Edinburgh Castle. The romantic history of "the Athens of the North" has inspired many writers, Scott and Stevenson at their head; and the inspiration is not yet exhausted. Its latest effect is an imposing volume entitled "The Story of Edinburgh Castle," by Louis Weirter, R.B.A. (Harrap; 20s. net). Several hands have contributed to the work. Professor Patrick Geddes supplies an Introduction, and, besides sixteen collotypes and an etched frontispiece by the author himself, the illustrations include eight drawings in line by Mr. Monro S. Orr, and end-papers designed by Mr. Otto Schlapp. One certainly would not apply the "too many cooks" proverb to the volume, which is both attractive and interesting, and has evidently been a labour of love, but the number of collaborators has produced a certain incongruity. Mr. Orr's imaginary drawings of historical episodes, which are rather of the type associated with illustrated books of a semi-educational character, do not harmonise well with Mr. Weirter's architectural subjects. The latter are on a higher artistic plane, and many are of fine quality. The best are some of the interiors and those showing the grim fortress as it stands up against the evening sky. The romance of Edinburgh Castle has many gruesome elements, and Mr. Weirter does not spare us horrors. Two descriptions of a woman being burnt alive (on pp. 89 and 238) though differing in details, appear to relate to the same execution.



MYTHOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY ON ANCIENT COINS: (1) A TETRADRACHM OF CARTHAGE. (2) A TETRADRACHM OF GELA. (3) A TETRADRACHM OF EPHEBUS.

"Fig. 1 is a tetradrachm of B.C. 400-310; on the obverse is the head of Persephone, wearing triple ear-rings, several dolphins in the field; on the reverse the head of a horse and palm-tree. Fig. 2 is a tetradrachm of Gela, in Sicily, on the obverse being an androcephalous bull and on the reverse a biga and lotic column." From "Chats on Old Coins," by Fred W. Burgess. (T. Fisher Unwin.)



GODS AND GODDESSES ON COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE: (4) A DIDRACHM OF THURIUM. (5) A STATERO OF ELIS. (6) A DIDRACHM OF SELINUS.

"Pallas is seen on the didrachm of Thurium, struck about B.C. 390; the reverse is a bull butting in the exergue a fish. Fig. 5 represents a silver stater of Elis; on the obverse is the head of Hera, on the reverse a winged thunderbolt with an olive wreath. On the didrachm of Selinus the river-god Hypsas is seen sacrificing at an altar." From "Chats on Old Coins," by Fred W. Burgess.—T. Fisher Unwin.]

Royalty and the Blind: The King and Queen in the Great Portland Street Building.



WITH THE GUARD OF HONOUR OF BLIND BOY SCOTS BEFORE THE PLATFORM: THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW PREMISES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND—THE BISHOP OF LONDON CONDUCTING THE SHORT RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Opening the new building of the National Institute for the Blind, the King said: "There is no sadder affliction than that which closes to the blind one great channel of common experience and common intercourse, and cuts off the sufferers from the chief fields of knowledge and activity. . . . We hope that you will speedily be relieved of all anxiety on the score of funds, and we wish God-speed to the work of the National Institute for the Blind."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]

"The Greatest Issue Since the Days of the Stuarts": The Chancellor at Huddersfield.



"WE ARE NOT FIGHTING ABOUT ULSTER. WE ARE NOT FIGHTING ABOUT HOME RULE": MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKING FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IN YORKSHIRE.

Speaking on the Irish question at a meeting held at Huddersfield, on March 21, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We are confronted with the greatest issue raised in this country since the days of the Stuarts. Representative government in this land is at stake. In those days our forefathers had to face a claim of the Divine Right of Kings to do what they pleased. To-day it is the Divine Right of the aristocracy to do what it pleases. . . . We are not fighting about Ulster. We are not fighting about Home Rule. We are fighting for all that is essential to civil liberty in this land." In the front row, reading from left to right, are Mrs. Arnold S. Rowntree; Mr. Rowntree; Mrs. Charles Sykes; Mr. Charles Sykes; Mrs. Lloyd George; Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Airedale; Mr. Percy Illingworth; Mr. A. J. Sherwell; then come Lady Raynor; Mr. A. H. Marshall; Mrs. Sydney Arnold; Mr. Sydney Arnold; Mrs. Handel Booth; and Mr. Handel Booth.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

"PARSIFAL" IN LONDON: WAGNER'S "SACRED" OPERA—A SOUVENIR.

FROM UNTOUCHED INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY THE POLYCHROME PROCESS AT THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS.



1. PARSIFAL (HERR JOHANNES SEMBACH).

2. KUNDRY (FRÄULEIN CACILE RÜSCHE-ENDORF).

3. FLOWER-MAIDENS (MISSES ELSIE MCDERMID AND EVELINE MATTHEWS).

4. KLINGSOR (HERR AUGUST KIESS).

Richard Wagner's "Parsifal" was the great feature of the recent season of German Opera at Covent Garden. The work was then presented in England for the first time. Wagner, whose wish it was that it should be regarded as "sacred" to Bayreuth, finished the score in January 1882. Between his first conception of the poem and the time

when, the poem completed, the composer began to clothe it in musical form, there was a space of some twenty years. The copyright expired in January, and productions took place at once in several countries. Like "Lohengrin," "Parsifal" is founded on legends of the Holy Grail: Lohengrin, indeed, is son of Parsifal.

THE PLUMAGE QUESTION: BIRDS LISTED FOR PROTECTION BY TRADERS.



WE publish here photographs of birds which have been placed upon the list for prohibition by the Committee for the Economic Preservation of Birds. When, some few weeks ago, the subject of Economic Preservation was discussed in our pages, the first results of the work had not been made known. The Committee began its labours in the beginning of last year by inviting the merchants of England, France, Germany, and Austria, the only countries in Europe with a plumage trade, to accept the principle of Economic Protection, and to pledge themselves to render it effective. After long negotiations, the undertakings were given officially, and the Committee set to work to inquire into the question of birds needing protection. Three rare Australian species were first listed—the Regent Bower Bird, Rifle Bird, and Lyre Bird. These were being smuggled out of Australia. The family of Chatterers (Cotingidae) came next, and then the Quetzal, or Resplendent Trogon, of Guatemala, the Flamingo and Spoonbill followed; their plumage, seldom found in London, has often been sold on the markets of the Continent. Following these, the Economic Committee applied to a distinguished scientist, who has lived and worked in India, to make a report on the Indian birds sent to European markets. This report declared that the Cattle Egret, though

(Continued below.)

1. THE LONGTAIL TROGON, OR QUETZAL, OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

2. THE RIFLE BIRD, OF AUSTRALIA.

3. THE REGENT BOWER BIRD, OF AUSTRALIA.

4. THE LYRE BIRD, OF AUSTRALIA.

(Continued.)

plentiful, and in no danger of reduction, is so beneficial to agriculture that it should not be used for commercial purposes. The London import of this bird's plumage is valued at upwards of £30,000 a year, but on the Committee's recommendation, the bird has been listed. The latest to receive protection is the Impeyan, or Monal Pheasant, another Indian bird found in danger of serious reduction. Other species of great beauty and commercial value are being considered by the Committee, and any found in danger of extermination or serious reduction will receive protection. The procedure followed is simple and effective. The Committee notifies the London Chamber of Commerce, and the protected bird is added to a printed list. This list is placed in the dock warehouses, and in the offices of merchants and brokers. Translated into French and German, it will be found in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The Economic Committee's plan is effective wherever the

5. THE CATTLE EGRET, OR RED OSPREY, OF INDIA, EGYPT, ETC.

6. HOW VERY MANY FEATHERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF PARADISE BIRDS, ARE ACCOUNTED FOR: A PAPUAN IN PLUMED HEAD-DRESS.

7. THE FLAMINGO, OF THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

8. THE BLUE CHATTERER, OF SOUTH AMERICA.

9. THE SPOONBILL, OF SOUTHERN ASIA, AMERICA, ETC.

10. THE CRIMSON-THROATED CHATTERER, OF SOUTH AMERICA.

11. THE IMPEYAN, OR MONAL PHEASANT, OF INDIA.

feather trade exists, and is calculated to put a stop to abuses of whatever kind. Mr. Hobhouse, who is in charge of the Plumage Bill now before the House of Commons, was compelled to admit last week that no country with a feather trade has accepted the British Government's invitation to an International Conference. France has refused outright; Germany and Austria have not replied. On the list for Prohibition at the next meeting of the Committee are several species of Paradise Bird—the Prince Rudolph and Guelmii, that are too rare to have a trade use, and the Apoda and Rubra Paradise Birds. The Tragopans of the Himalaya are also under discussion, and will in all probability be listed. Of the birds illustrated on this page, all except No. 5 are not to be used after August 1 of this year. The Cattle Egret, or Red Osprey, is not to be used after February 14 of next year.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE CREWS FOR THE CONTEST OF SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

OXFORD: WEIGHTS.

R. W. FLETCHER (Bow),	11 st. 7 lb.
B. BURDEKIN (2),	12 st. 3½ lb.
H. K. WARD (3),	12 st. 8 lb.
E. D. HORSFALL (4),	12 st. 6 lb.
J. B. KINDERSLEY (5),	12 st. 9 lb.
A. F. R. WIGGINS (6),	12 st. 11 lb.
G. W. TITHERINGTON (7),	12 st. 7 lb.
F. A. H. PITMAN (Stroke),	12 st. 0½ lb.
H. B. WELLS (Cox),	9 st.

Since 1829 Oxford has won 39 times. There was a dead-heat in 1877.

CAMBRIDGE: WEIGHTS.

D. I. DAY (Bow),	11 st. 5½ lb.
S. E. SWANN (2),	11 st. 12 lb.
P. C. LIVINGSTON (3),	13 st. 7 lb.
J. A. RITSON (4),	13 st. 7½ lb.
K. G. GARNETT (5),	13 st. 11 lb.
C. S. CLARK (6),	12 st. 13 lb.
C. E. V. BUXTON (7),	12 st. 5 lb.
G. E. TOWER (Stroke),	11 st. 11½ lb.
L. E. RIDLEY (Cox),	9 st.

Since 1829 Cambridge has won 31 times. There was a dead-heat in 1877.

OXFORD.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race is to be rowed to-day, Saturday, March 28, at 2.30 p.m. The Oxford crew are: R. W. Fletcher (Eton and Balliol); B. Burdekin (Cheltenham and New College); H. K. Ward (New South Wales and New College); E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen); J. B. Kindersley (Clifton and Exeter); A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and New College); G. W. Titherington (Radley and Queen's); F. A. H. Pitman (Eton and New College); and H. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen). The Cambridge crew are: D. I. Day (Repton and Lady Margaret); S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall); P. C. Livingston (Vancouver and Jesus); J. A. Ritson (Rugby and First Trinity); K. G. Garnett (St. Paul's and First Trinity); C. S. Clark (Bedford and Pembroke);

C. E. V. Buxton (Eton and Third Trinity); G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity); and L. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus). Of the Oxford crew H. K. Ward, E. D. Horsfall, A. F. R. Wiggins, F. A. H. Pitman, and H. B. Wells are Old Blues. The Old Blues of Cambridge are: S. E. Swann, C. S. Clark, C. E. V. Buxton, G. E. Tower, and L. E. Ridley. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race was instituted in 1829, when the crews rowed a match at Henley. This Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The race was not then an annual event. The first race rowed in outriggers took place in 1846. The record race was rowed in 1911, when Oxford won, by 2½ lengths, in 18 min. 29 sec. The course (4½ miles) has been Putney to Mortlake since 1845 (except in 1846, 1856, and 1863).

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



URY)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

TADPOLES.

FOR the Nature-lover, the New Year may be said to begin in March, when the slumbering trees and the lowlier forms of animal life begin once more to show unmistakable signs of animation. According to the poets, who are commonly supposed to be the high priests of Nature, the true harbinger of spring is the cuckoo. As a matter of fact, it would be much more accurate and in harmony with fact to accord this honour to the poor despised frog. When one sees the first patches of translucent frog-spawn spread out to catch such warmth as the sun can bestow at this time of the year, one knows that the Pageant of Life has begun to move again. Those of my readers who have never made any attempt to follow the life-history of the frog should make a resolution to begin now. They will find it most fascinating, affording an insight into that mystery we call Life which will at once surprise and delight them. A small glass jar filled with water, a handful of spawn, a pocket-lens, and, if possible, a microscope, are all the aids to this investigation that are necessary.

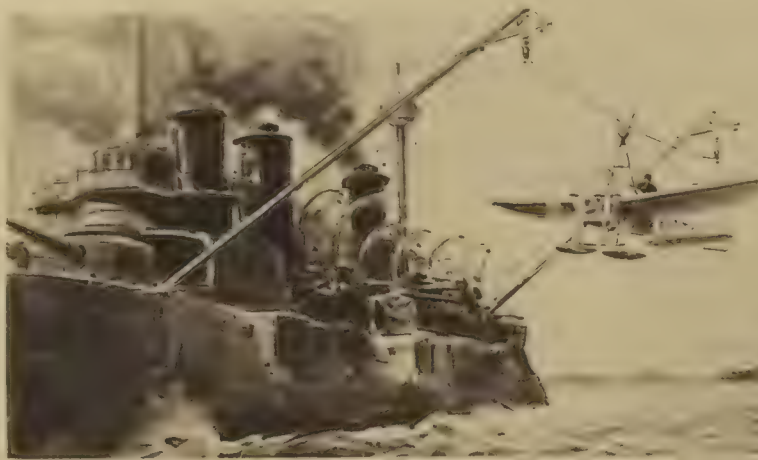
The term "spawn" is applied to eggs which are laid in large numbers and generally adherent masses. In the case of the frog such masses may contain as many as 2000 eggs. The yolk, which forms the sustenance of the growing germ, is invested with a coating of black, a device—if such a term may be used—to attract as much heat as possible. And this yolk is surrounded by a thick layer of transparent jelly, which protects the growing germ from injury. If this black mass be carefully watched, it will be seen gradually to assume a sausage shape, and presently a body and a tail will be discernible. Later, writhing movements will appear. Soon these little black bodies will escape from their prison and attach themselves to bits of green sticks and weed which should be placed in the



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.

jar. For some time they remain attached to such supports by a sucker, waiting for the opening of the mouth. As yet there are no visible eyes, but small stumps on each side of the head will be noticed; these are the gills. The whole skin, if examined with a lens, will be found to be covered with a sort of animated velvet-pile, for its component threads are in constant motion, thereby creating a stream of fresh water to carry on the work of breathing; and, a little later, these movements will be strong enough to bear the body slowly along, so that locomotion at this stage is like that of the lowliest of living creatures, the Protozoa.

When the mouth appears, the inside of the great fleshy lips and the jaws will be found to be armed



THE LAUNCHING OF SEA-PLANES FROM WAR-SHIPS: THE METHOD INVENTED BY M. LOUIS BLÉRIOT.

The sea-plane is fitted with a light, strong arm with a ratchet catch and a forked top. For a launch, the propeller of the suspended aeroplane is set going and the machine runs along the cable until it has gained enough impetus to fly. The airman then sets it free by releasing a catch by means of a small hand-lever. On returning, the airman steers his machine under the cable, guides it into the ratchet-catch with the aid of the forks, and then closes the catch; whereupon the machine is left hanging on the cable. This idea is particularly useful when the sea is rough.

with rows of horny teeth, numbering many hundreds. The gills will also have grown considerably. These, however, soon give place to internal gills, and the water taken at the mouth passes out again by a small funnel on the right side of the head. This fish-like stage disappears with the appearance of the fore-legs. The hind-legs next appear; and as these develop the mouth is closed for alterations. No food can be taken, and during this enforced fast the tadpole supports life by consuming its tail! This is slowly digested by a

process not yet clearly understood. By the time this strange feast has ended, the new mouth, and the lungs, have appeared—the tadpole has become a frog, and leaves the water for the land. As a tadpole, it fed by rasping off vegetable and animal matter with its teeth; as a frog, it feeds by jerking food into its capacious mouth by the flick of a very sticky tongue.

Newts stand lower in the scale of evolution. This is shown by the fact that they never lose their tails. Some retain the external gills through life. As a rule, however, the adult newt breathes by means of lungs, but there are some species in which these have been lost, and respiration is carried on by the skin alone.

One of the most remarkable of all the newts is the Mexican Axolotl. This creature rarely attains its adult state. Through life it breathes by means of large external gills. But, what is stranger still, it also breeds in this infantile stage. One in a million may become adult and leave the water a lung-breather. In this adult, or "Amblystoma," stage the body is not only quite differently coloured, being black, with large yellow spots, but it is also much smaller!

Countless experiments have been made to induce captive Axolotl larvae to grow up into adults. The first to succeed was Mlle. Chauvin, some years ago. Mr. E. G. Boulenger recently made experiments at the London Zoological Gardens; and he found that, when

kept under conditions which compelled frequent visits to the surface for air, with a few exceptions the desired transformation into the adult stage was effected. The tadpole stage of the common frog can be considerably lengthened, but sooner or later the adult stage is reached or death follows. Normally, the tadpole stage is passed through in twelve weeks. In mountain tarns, where the water is very cold, this stage is so much prolonged that the tadpoles have to hibernate with their parents in the mud for the winter. W. P. PYCRAFT.



A CREATURE WHICH RARELY ATTAINS THE ADULT STAGE; BREATHES BY MEANS OF LARGE EXTERNAL GILLS; AND BREEDS IN THE INFANTILE STAGE: THE MEXICAN NEWT AXOLOTL.



PROBABLY ONE OF A MILLION: A MEXICAN AXOLOTL IN THE ADULT, OR AMBLYSTOMA STAGE; A LUNG-BREATHING; AND DIFFERENTLY COLOURED AND MUCH SMALLER THAN WHEN IN INFANCY.

"One of the most remarkable of all the newts is the Mexican Axolotl. This creature rarely attains its adult stage. Through life it breathes by means of large external gills. But what is stranger still, it also breeds in this infantile stage. One in a million may become adult, and leave the water a lung-breather. In this adult, or amblystoma, stage the body is not only quite differently coloured, being black with large yellow spots, but it is also much smaller."—[Photographs by Berridge.]



d'après

Chas. & L. L. L. L.
1913

COPYRIGHT, ELLIMAN, SONS & CO.,
EMBROCATION MANUFACTURERS, SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

READ the Elliman F. F. A. Booklet, 72 pp., enclosed in the wrappers of bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation for use on animals, 1/-, 2/-, & 3/-
the Elliman R. F. P. Booklet, 96 pp. illustrated, which accompanies bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation for Human use, 1/1½ & 2/9
Copyright ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Embrocation Manufacturers, SLOUGH, ENGLAND. All rights reserved

THE THÉÂTRE EDOUARD VII.

RUE EDOUARD VII. PARIS.

SITUATED in the new Rue Edouard VII., this Theatre has been constructed by Messrs. Hamptons and Sons, within the new block of buildings of which the magnificent Hotel—of the same name—is the centre. A part of the arcading of the general elevation gives on to the entrance, which is composed of six semicircular headed doorways framed in with heavy latticed and glazed doors in the prevailing style of the whole work, viz., Louis XVI. period. The Foyer, which is square, is treated with Rose Numidi marble in panels, with columns supporting the enriched ceiling, which is decorated in white and gold, the whole effect being rose and cream. From this floor two marble staircases lead up to the Entresol Circle, Private Boxes, and Lounges.

The Circle and also the Grand Circle are constructed on the cantilever principle, thus avoiding any column support and thereby giving an uninterrupted view to every seat-holder in any part of the house.

A grand staircase with French mirrored walls leads down to the Tea Room. This is panelled in mahogany with enrichments in old gilt, and the lounges are covered with rich claret-coloured silk damask in the style of the period of English Chippendale. Unlike most theatres, spacious lounges or refreshment-rooms adjoin the Private Boxes and Auditorium. The general colour scheme throughout the theatre is that of old rose, in the carpets and corduroy velvet chairs and draperies. Cool shades of grey and green have been used in the outer lounges and staircases. Gilt cane furniture, so much in vogue in the eighteenth century, has been utilised to give the desired effect of simple richness combined with ease.

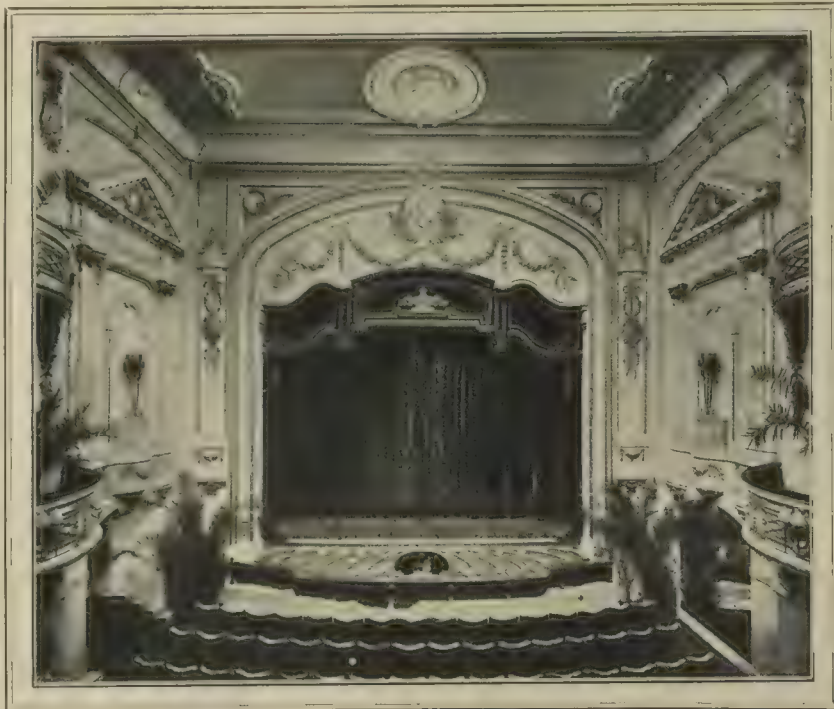
Under the direction of the architect, W. G. R. Sprague, Esq., the whole of this undertaking, including the excavation, the building, the decorating and the electric

lighting, etc., etc., has been executed in the record time of three months by Messrs. Hamptons and Sons, Pall Mall, London. From designs originated in Hamptons' studios, the carpets have been specially woven, and the initials "E. VII." skilfully introduced into the design. The whole of the work is of English manufacture and carried out by English workmen.

theatre with a sense of comfort and refinement that is more generally associated with the decoration of the English home. Of late years Messrs. Hamptons have added to their enormous business in modern and antique decoration for the home the even more difficult art of making the theatre beautiful. One of their greatest successes in this

direction has been the remodelling and decoration of the now charming Hippodrome, in Cranbourne Street, under the personal direction of the architect, T. Duncan Rhind, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. Seldom has a transformation been so completely successful. In place of the horrors of gilt and rococo moulding, with which most of our theatres are overlaid, all is lightness and simplicity. The proscenium, the main ceiling of the auditorium, and the balcony fronts have been remodelled and redecorated to harmonise with the new scheme of colour, which is grey and white, relieved with old-rose draperies and carpets. The architect's idea in adopting this treatment is that when the house is illuminated the colour-scheme shall form a neutral background to the many-coloured evening gowns and costumes worn by the people in the theatre, and shall also during the performance be such as will make for quietness, and be wholly free from anything that tends to diminish the concentration of the attention of the audience upon the stage. The effect thus secured possesses an exceptional degree of refinement, while the seating and other appointments are such as leave nothing to be desired by those who appreciate luxurious ease, and who does not? Certainly the present writer, or anyone who has to be in the auditorium of one or other of the theatres almost every night, cannot fail to appreciate this aid to the simplification of existence.

Apart from the Hippodrome, which is so marked a success, Hamptons and Sons have had in hand during the last few years the construction, decoration, and complete furnishing of some fifty theatres in various parts of the world.



A PARIS THEATRE NAMED AFTER AN ENGLISH KING AND BUILT AND DECORATED BY A LONDON FIRM:
THE THÉÂTRE EDOUARD VII., THE WORK OF MESSRS. HAMPTON AND SONS, PALL MALL, S.W.

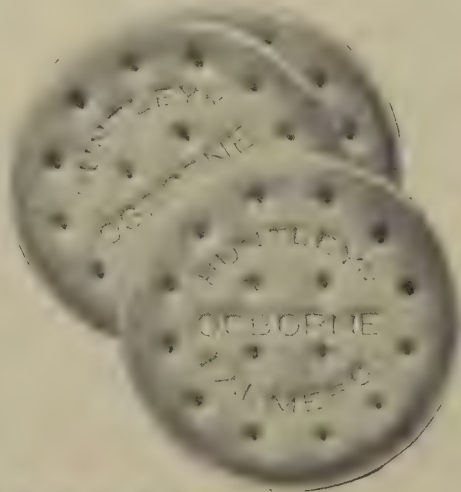
The good taste Messrs. Hamptons have long shown in their many departments of domestic furniture has enabled them to carry out these larger undertakings with a skill which combines the necessary breadth required by a

Proof against craze or fashion

—steadily increasing in favour all the while, Huntley & Palmers "Osborne" Biscuits provide another interesting example of the "survival of the fittest." Their characteristics are known the whole world over, and have never been equalled by any imitations.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS OSBORNE BISCUITS

Don't ask just for 'Osborne,' but for 'Huntley & Palmers Osborne.'
Always ask for Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, and take care that you get them.



"Teach without noise of words—without confusion of opinions—without the arrogance of honour—without the assault of argument."

MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY—WISDOM FOR THE SPRING

The following, compiled from a Work of an eminent Pathologist—Now our bodies are like houses in more than one respect, and it is usually found that although each house may be dusted out once a day, there is a regular cleaning up with extra sweeping once a week; and in addition to this there is a **SPRING CLEANING** of the whole house. Dinner Pills and stimulating diet are like the daily dusting, and while they may answer for some persons, others find that they require additional assistance, and if this be not given to them by means of a cholagogue purgative, they have unpleasant reminders by getting violent migraine with bilious vomiting, and generally they are obliged to fast for at least one day during the continuance of the headache.



C. D. Cipriani, fecit.

Engr. by F. Bartolucci.

SPRING.

"The sweet-scented buds all around us are swelling. There are songs in the streams, there is Health in the air."
All the functions of the nervous system at this **VERNAL SEASON** of the year have a period of maximum activity.

"A thorough house cleaning of the alimentary canal, together with proper stimulation of the skin and kidneys, and an intelligent regulation in diet, are our most important measure in the treatment of the nervous system."—HUTCHINSON.

"All disease is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefrom."—W. RUSSELL.

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause of the infirmities of old age as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as 'Auto-Intoxication,' or self-poisoning."

"This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs or microbes, which infest the bowel, and which flourish most where bowel cleanliness least obtains."

"The dual problem therefore of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted, or prevented, or in other words how the bowel may be kept clean."—CHARLES REINHARDT, M.D.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

AN IDEAL 'SPRING ALTERNATIVE.'

Where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

CRITICISM AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Walt Whitman. Mr. Basil de Selincourt describes his "Walt Whitman" (Martin Secker) as "a critical study," but it has also the extended value of being a study in criticism. Avowedly the author is putting stress upon the aspects of his subject which court misunderstanding, or those which hitherto have received relatively little attention. It is the most obscure passages in Walt Whitman's life that are probed in the biographical section. What, in particular, is to be read into the poet's references to having "visited and partly lived in most of the Western and Eastern cities"—visits, assigned by Mr. de Selincourt to the years between 1849-50 and 1860-61, of which there is no record? What of their emotional experiences, such as "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking" relates? Equally it is to clearing up obscure and intuitive intentions and effects in Whitman's poetry that the several chapters—"Plan," "Children of Adam," "Culamus," and so on—are chiefly dedicated. They seek to illumine the physical and the spiritual elements,

the fusion of which was the poet's prevailing theme; and they assume, as they must, the reader's intimate acquaintance with Whitman's work. But the section of Mr. de Selincourt's book which is most shrewdly and suggestively critical is that which, passing from the particular to the general, seeks to elucidate the problem of the form in Walt Whitman's work, and so the relation of the form to the matter in poetry as a whole. The author's argument throughout these chapters is rich in reflections on the nature of art; and if one example may be cited, it will be that, in the "Question of Unity," which culminates in the shrewd, and at the present moment very necessary, observation, that the more a man shows us that he has seen what we see, the more we can believe him when he professes a new vision.

Athens and Its Monuments. At the present time a book on the topography of Athens—the archaeological topography, that is—is particularly opportune. Greece appears to be entering on a new era of importance and prosperity, and this, as in the days of Pericles, is finding, or about to find, architectural expression at Athens. The modern city is to be re-planned—under the direction, by the way, of an Englishman, Mr. Thomas Mawson. Doubtless the sacred stones of antiquity will be treated with all due reverence, but the mere fact that a town-planning scheme is in hand lends renewed interest to the relics of the "violet-crowned" city which was the cradle of European culture. Many readers, therefore, will welcome a compact and up-to-date little volume on the subject, entitled "Athens and Its Monuments" (The Macmillan Company, New York; 17s. net), by Mr. Charles Heald Weller, of the University of Iowa. It is, perhaps, frivolous to observe that the author bears a name associated with a knowledge of urban topography that is "extensive and peculiar." Mr. Weller's knowledge of Athens is certainly extensive, and he has



TWO GENERATIONS OF WAR-SHIPS IN LONDON WATERS: THE "NORTHAMPTON" PASSING THE OLD "PRESIDENT" NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

recorded it in a very clear and painstaking manner. His book, he says, "is designed to provide a brief and untechnical account of the topography and monuments of ancient Athens for the general reader and the traveller, as well as an introduction to the subject for the student of archaeology and history." Its general plan, he adds, "was suggested by Miss Harrison's 'Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens'; had she decided to revise her volume, this book would probably never have been written." Archaeology, though it deals with dead things, is a living science, and is constantly making new discoveries: therefore, such works need revision as much as a modern guide-book. To take one example, Mr. Weller mentions the interesting fact that recent studies have shown how Sophocles, in his "Edipus at Colonus," followed closely the topography of Colonus in various incidents of the play. The book is copiously illustrated with photographs and plans, but the standard of reproduction is not very high. Many of the photographs are small, and blurred in detail. Quality appears to have been subordinated to quantity. It should not have been impossible to attain both—though, for a book of this kind, quantity is, of course, the more important of the two.



ANOTHER WAR-SHIP IN THE THAMES BETWEEN THE BRIDGES: THE TRAINING-SHIP "NORTHAMPTON," RECENTLY MOORED OFF THE EMBANKMENT.

The training-ship "Northampton," formerly known as the "Sharpshooter," an old torpedo gun-boat, recently came to her moorings off the Temple Pier, just below Waterloo Bridge. Just before arriving there she passed the old sailing-ship "President," which has long lain off the Embankment near Blackfriars Bridge. The "Northampton" is to be a training-ship for boys, in memory of the late Marquess of Northampton. She has room for 600 boys, but at present the funds available will only suffice for 300. It was arranged that the vessel should be formally opened soon after her arrival, and that the Admiralty should hand her over to the Duke of Teck as president of the memorial committee.

Photograph by Sport and General.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE

IS A DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

Player's Navy Cut de Luxe is the outcome of many years experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the Public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia, but from the selected leaves of those best growths

PACKED ONLY IN 2-oz. PATENT
AIR-TIGHT TINS AT 1/2



Regd. No. 154011.

AND 4-oz. PATENT AIR-
TIGHT TINS AT 2/4

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco
and are sold in two strengths—MILD and MEDIUM.

MILD (Gold Leaf)

100 for 3/-; 50 for 1/6

Smaller sizes of packing at proportionate prices.

MEDIUM

100 for 2/3; 50 for 1/1½

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.



Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.

Copyright. John Dewar & Sons, Ltd.

THE HUNTSMAN.

Reproduced from the Original Painting in the possession of

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Perth & London.

ART NOTES.

THE Alfred East Memorial Exhibition, like most exhibitions of the kind, disturbed instead of strengthening our faith in an artist. A more roundabout but, strangely enough, more satisfying way of getting into touch with Alfred East's mood and faith was to sit through the sale of his Japanese collections. It showed one that much of his work had been nothing more than a statement of his appreciation of Hokusai and of the genius of another people. Even the little group of pots and bronzes afforded, so to speak, a distant prospect of the Englishman's career. One got glimpses of his Academy pictures through the browns and greens, the golds and blues, of the ornaments that once presided on his mantelpiece. His small household gods were also his studio deities.

Hokusai, needless to say, was the master of masters for Alfred East. And he played havoc with more than one bidder's Western discretion when the late Academician's splendid series of first editions of the "Thirty-six Views of Fuji," "The Waterfalls," and "The Bridges" were offered at Sotheby's. There were moments during the sale at which one felt that the whole of Sir Alfred East's output counted as nothing beside a single coloured sheet by Gwakio Rojin Manji—the Old Man Mad About Drawing.

Alfred East was never mad about drawing; he never, during all his appearances on the line at Burlington House, showed the least signs of craziness. It is probable he was mad about Hokusai, and that is to his credit; but he was never mad in the act. It is not sufficient to have a genius for the appreciation of another man's genius, to be mad at second-hand.

The East Collection sent me posting to South Kensington to compare my purchases with the prints lent to the Museum by Mr. Leicester Harmsworth. Though rooms in which tens of thousands of damage might be done by the overturning of a case of, say, Henry II. ware, are closed and have been closed for ten months against Miss Richardson, and incidentally against the rest of the public, the Print Department still invites

inspection, or outrage. But there is an atmosphere of disaster. The galleries are empty. Three policemen and one woman, trying, on both sides, to look unconcerned, were the only living creatures to be seen

in that vast building. At the prints nobody was looking, though they are exciting beyond words; who shall say that Harunobu's sylph at her morning bath is not more beautiful than the slashed "Venus"?

Who dare name a more wonderful trio of figures than the witch-like fisher-girls sitting half-naked on the rocks, in the eleventh print for the "Hundred Poems"? And what is specially to be learned at South Kensington, both from Mr. Strange's catalogue and the study of the development of Japanese colour-printing, is that Hokusai got from Europe many of the things that Alfred East got back again from Hokusai.

The Times is wonderfully unmoved by the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's Caxtons. The leader-writer is wholly comforted with the reflection that early printed books are neither good to read nor always beautiful. We agree that the presence of an old book in a glass case does not solace and rejoice the eye. It is true that a Botticelli or a Rembrandt in the National Gallery may be of more use in one year than the Devonshire Caxtons in a hundred. But if the beauty that refreshes and rewards the eye were to be the only virtue of our national possessions, the National Gallery need reopen less than half its galleries, and the new wing of the British Museum should never have been builded.

The fact remains, however, that there is a virtue in Caxtons, apart altogether from their beauty; there is an obscure virtue in the "Hamlet" of 1602. Even suppose we leave the obscure virtue—the obscure virtue, belonging by right to relics—out of the count, we still regret the Caxtons and the Shakespeares. While we continue to collect anything for the sake of its history and association, while we continue to buy books and build libraries, we must necessarily regret the departure of such princely treasures. To say that we should not regret them is rather like saying that we should cease buying any books, and cease forming any antiquarian libraries. And is it not a little churlish to try to persuade the public and the American (against everything he has been told previously) that he has, after all, got nothing of much importance for his money? E. M.



BEAUTIFUL LATE GOTHIC WORK AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF SPAIN'S PATRON SAINT: STALLS IN THE CONVENT OF ST. THOMAS AT AVILA.

Avila, the capital of the Spanish province of the same name, is about seventy miles north-west of Madrid, picturesquely situated on a ridge of which three sides are very abrupt. The city is famed for its wealth of old buildings, including a Moorish castle and walls and a Gothic cathedral. It is the birthplace of St. Teresa, the patron saint of Spain. The Dominican Convent of St. Thomas was founded in 1482, and its church is late Gothic, as also are the choir stalls. It contains a picture of St. Thomas Aquinas. Avila is easily reached from France by the Paris-Orleans Railway.

A NEST FOR REST

This luxurious Easy Chair can be instantly changed into a semi or full length Lounge or Couch. Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly locked, affording easy access and exit. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat.



The "BURLINGTON."

(Patented).

The only Chair that combines these conveniences, or that is so easily adjusted.

Catalogue "C7" of Adjustable Chairs Free.

J. FOOT & SON

(Dept. C7).

LTD.

171, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

TRAVELLING COMFORT

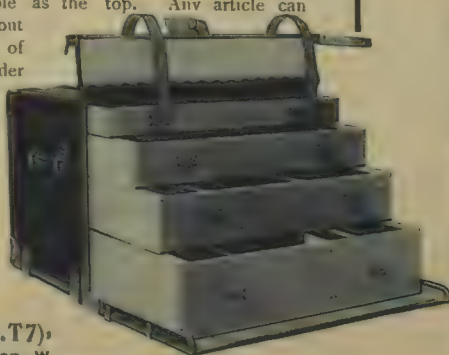
FOOT'S PATENT "EUREKA" TRUNK.

The bottom is as accessible as the top. Any article can be instantly removed without disturbing the remainder of contents. Ensures perfect order and economises space. No heavy trays to lift. No Crushing. No Confusion. Made in six sizes, with 2, 3, or 4 drawers, which can be divided to suit customers' requirements.

Write for Booklet, "TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS," No. 7.

Sole Makers—

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd. (Dept. T7), 171, New Bond Street, London, W.



What's the Time



THE TIME WHEN HEALTHFUL SMILES REIGN.
& Fry's Cocoa COMES ROUND AGAIN.

THE QUESTION AT ALL TIMES

in the home is what to provide for the table that shall be welcome to one and all, as well as beneficial and recuperative. The highest medical authorities prescribe

THE HIGHEST COCOA VALUE OBTAINABLE
300 GRAMS PRIZE
GOLD MEDALS, &c.

Fry's PURE BREAKFAST COCOA

ONLY 4^D/₂ PER 4-LB.

"A HEALTH FACTOR OF THE UT MOST VALUE."

You can be sure
of being nourished

if you take
BOVRIL

Bovril has the peculiar power of enabling people to get from their food nourishment which they cannot obtain in any other way. Unless your system crushes the gold of nourishment out of the ore of food you cannot get strong or keep strong, however much you eat.

Until your food has become part of your muscle, flesh and bone, it cannot assist in that process of rebuilding the body

which is essential to good health. If your food does not nourish, however you vary your diet; if you are not strong enough to resist illness, or if you cannot get strong after illness, you will find a magical change if you add Bovril to your diet.

Bovril is the only concentrated beef preparation which will be used in the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition under the leadership of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

this is the
Reason



"it—must—
be-Bovril"

POLITICS AND HISTORY.

IN "The House of Cecil" on which an informing book has been written by Mr. C. Ravenscroft Dennis (Constable and Co.), we see at work some of the principles discussed by Viscount Morley in his "Notes on Politics and History" (Macmillan and Co.). Viscount Morley's volume is a version, amplified and recast, of an address delivered by the writer, as Chancellor of the University of Manchester. It is, to quote his own word, "dispersive," but it is mellow in thought and suggestiveness, and it possesses authority and attraction as the product of one who is both an experienced man of affairs and a distinguished man of letters. "Democracy, they warn us," writes Viscount Morley, "is going to insist on writing its own programme. The structure of executive organs and machinery is undergoing half-hidden but profound alterations. The two Houses of our Parliament are being fundamentally transformed before our eyes." With these

thoughts in the mind, the reader turns with interest to Mr. Ravenscroft Dennis's history of a family of rulers which rose into eminence in the middle of the sixteenth century, and which has "plenty of talent left" in our

monarch's aims and methods. When congratulated on not being obliged to speak to the King kneeling, as he was used to do to Elizabeth, he replied: "I wish to God that I spoke still on my knees." After his death in 1612, no Cecils with any great claims to distinction appeared until the middle of the nineteenth century, when the late Marquess of Salisbury "arose to prove that the spirit of his ancestor was only dormant." There is, however, an undoubted link between the distant times. Mr. Dennis shows that many characteristics were common to the Elizabethan and the Victorian statesmen. They had "intense devotion to their Queen, single-hearted patriotism, freedom from personal ambition, Olympian serenity and aloofness, genuine piety, strong family affection." They were alike also in some other respects, even in an "ungainly appearance." Just as the first Earl had round shoulders, the stoop of the late Marquess was conspicuous, and it has been inherited by the present Lord Robert, who possesses a full share of the Cecil ability.



THE QUEEN OF GREECE AND HER YOUNGEST CHILD:
QUEEN SOPHIE AND PRINCESS CATHARINE.

Queen Sophie, who is a sister of the German Emperor, married the King of Greece, then Prince Constantine, in 1889. She has three sons and three daughters. The youngest, Princess Catharine, was born on May 4, 1913.

Photograph by Trampus.



ROYAL COUSINS AS GUEST AND HOST: THE PRINCE OF WALES
WITH THE KING OF DENMARK IN THE CARLSBERG
GLYPTOTHECA AT COPENHAGEN.

On his way to visit the King and Queen of Norway at Christiania, the Prince of Wales stayed for a day with the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen. King Christian conferred upon him the Order of the Elephant, and took him round all the sights of Copenhagen, including the Danish National Museum, the Arsenal, a war-ship, and the Carlsberg Glyptotheca, a famous art-collection. The Prince reached Christiania on the 19th, and has since been enjoying winter sport.

Photograph by Damsgaard.

own day. The Marquesses of Exeter and Salisbury are the descendants of the two sons of Lord Burghley, whose grandfather, David Cecil, was a worthy citizen of Stamford. Burghley became Secretary of State at the age of thirty, and from the Accession of Elizabeth till his death—a period of forty years—presided over the affairs of the nation with an authority second only to the Queen's. His son, Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, was also a great and powerful servant of Elizabeth, and continued to work loyally for King James, although, it is said, he could never have been in full sympathy with that



THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY: PRINCE HUMBERT,
ONLY SON OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

Prince Humbert, who is Prince of Piedmont, was born on September 15, 1904, at the Castle of Racconigi. He has three sisters, two older than himself. His mother, the Queen of Italy, is a daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro.

Photograph by Lucchesi.

Votes for Biomalz:



Dr. S. :

I have used the samples of Biomalz which I find an excellent means of increasing physical energy and improving the general condition. I have noticed especially an obvious improvement in the colour of the complexion, stimulation of appetite, and increase of body weight.

Dr. W. :

My wife has taken a course of Biomalz with great advantage. I was particularly gratified to observe a rapid increase of weight, together with a healthy, blooming appearance of the complexion.

Nurse E. S. :

In the course of my professional duties I have had considerable experience of Biomalz, which I have found more satisfactory than any other preparation. On account of my habitual pallor I have lately taken Biomalz myself, and am being constantly asked by my friends, "Whatever have you done to improve your complexion so much?" My weight increased 2 lb. per week during a month's treatment.

Nurse Fri. S. :

I can speak from personal experience of the good results of Biomalz. Although I have taken only four tins so far, I am

energy personified, in spite of my trying occupation.

Mrs. D. (Doctor's Wife) :

After five tins of Biomalz there was a very obvious improvement in my appearance. There was a steady improvement in my appetite with consequent increase of weight, and I feel much better in general health than before.

Mrs. B. (Professor's Wife) :

I have taken one large and three small tins of Biomalz, and feel as energetic as in former years. Sleep and appetite are excellent, and my complexion is fresher and more youthful than for many years.

Indeed: There are many other preparations to ensure Health, Strength, and Beauty, but none is better, none more palatable and more efficacious than that excellent

Tonic Food Biomalz

which is highly appreciated all the world over.

It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anemic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness, or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, expectant and nursing mothers, and anemic children.

Small and large tins at 1/3 and 2/3, sold by all Chemists. Insist on having "BIOMALZ."

Free Sample of Biomalz sent on receipt of 3d. stamps for postage, &c., by

PATERMANN BROS., 10, Regent House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Of good age,
exquisitely
mellow, delicate
in flavour,
light, and
digestive

Burke's GREEN LABEL Whiskey

Has enjoyed a world-
wide popularity for
over sixty years.

Still
the
whiskey
of the
connoisseur

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust.



The Allenburys' DIET

A Partially Predigested Milk & Wheaten Food.

Pure rich milk and whole wheat—the complete vital elements of the perfect food—are presented by the "Allenburys" DIET in the most easily digested form.

The "Allenburys" DIET is palatable and acceptable to all. It is taken with relish by the Invalid, the Aged, the Dyspeptic, and those with Weakened Digestion, restoring bodily vigour and giving tone to the system.

The "Allenburys" DIET, as distinct from the "Allenburys" Foods for Infants, is intended chiefly for adults. In addition to its great value in the Sickroom, in Convalescence, and for the Aged, where it is the essential nourishment, it is largely employed as a light food for general use. Made in a minute—add boiling water only.

Large Sample sent for 3d. stamps to cover postage. In tins at 1/6 and 3/4 of Chemists.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd, Lombard St. London.

MAPPIN & WEBB LTD.

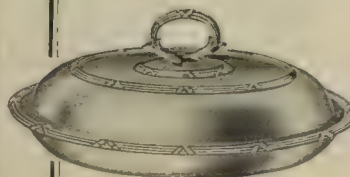
Prince's Plate.

By reason of its immense superiority and exceptional value, Prince's Plate can be confidently recommended to those requiring high quality plate at reasonable cost. Produced solely by the Company at their Sheffield works, it has all the quality and finish of silver, and is guaranteed to retain its splendid appearance for fifty years.

See the mark on every piece, a sufficient guarantee of quality.

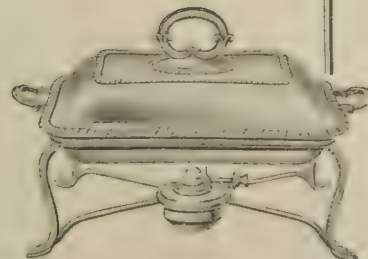
Complete Table Services to match, any of the designs illustrated, are stocked at the Company's establishments.

An invitation to inspect the Company's Showrooms is respectfully extended. Failing this an illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free on application.



Oval Entrée Dish, of
"Empire" Design.
11 inches long.
£2 10 0

Oblong Shape Breakfast
Dish, Gadron Mounts,
with loose lining and drainer.
£6 6 0



Soup Tureen of "Queen
Anne" Design, with lift-off
Cover.
2 Quart £5 15 0
3 .. £6 10 0

Oval Meat Dishes, with
hard soldered Bead
Mounts.

12 inch	£1 12 0
14 ..	2 4 0
16 ..	2 12 0
18 ..	3 5 0



SHOWROOMS:

158-162, OXFORD STREET, W. 220, REGENT STREET, W.
2, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
Paris, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Nice, Biarritz, Lausanne.
Rome, São Paulo, Johannesburg. Montreal: 353, St. Catherine Street West

MAPPIN & WEBB LTD.

LADIES' PAGE.

THE QUEEN has spent considerable time recently in visiting various charitable institutions; and this culminating in the presence of both the King and the Queen at the opening of the new premises of the National Institute for the Blind in London, has undoubtedly given an impetus to the claims of the unfortunate on others' charity. There are two classes of unfortunate persons in every community to which it has always seemed to me abounding, unstinted help ought to be given. I mean the blind (in common with the rest of the helpless bodily afflicted) and widows. Both these classes are simply the victims of cruel circumstances; neither is answerable in the least, by their own acts, for their position of need; and therefore, to shield the sufferers from the worst consequences of the situation is in no wise to encourage others to fail in effort by relying upon such aid. Help to the blind and the widow, too, can to some extent take the form of aiding them to look after themselves. I have many times been allowed by the Editor to plead in this column for what I believe to be one of the best ways of helping the sightless; and it is a source of pleasure to me that the response of my readers was so large as to lead to a special vote of thanks to this journal being recorded in the Annual Report of the Committee of the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read.

The help asked for can be given by those numerous quiet, charitably minded persons who might say, with St. Peter: "Silver and gold have we none, but that which we have will we give"—namely, personal service. This consists in copying books in Braille type for the blind to read. Of course, this must be done with a special apparatus producing an embossed script that the finger-tips can follow. Thus, anybody who is willing to write free for the blind must first give themselves the trouble to learn the Braille system of writing; and next must provide themselves with the apparatus, which, however, is not expensive. There is, then, a limitless field of most precious benevolent efforts, to be carried on at home, and when leisure allows. Blind people can and do learn to write in "Braille" for others to read, and many earn a living in this way; so that subscribers of money for this purpose doubly aid the blind. But there is still a huge field for charitable help from sighted writers who give their own time and labour in copying, and it is quite suitable for ladies to undertake.

As to the widows, their case is not yet popular, but it is always urgent; and it has been brought before the public lately by the conviction of one of the class for cruelty to her children in keeping them shut up in a locked and dark room, in a state of dirt and misery. Her plea was that she did this solely to avoid being forcibly separated from the children by their removal to a State institution, and it was proved that she worked hard to maintain them. The fact was thus brought into relief that the Poor Law is not now arranged so as to give effective help to a widow in keeping her own children in her own home. The



THE HEIGHT OF THE FASHION IN HATS.

The top and lowest hats both show the newest idea—namely, tilting a fine straw plateau up by a decorated bandeau at the back. The trimmings are tulle, velvet, ostrich feathers, and flowers. The silk toque has fruit as trimmings.

children may be taken away by the Poor Law regulations, and kept for years, at a cost to the ratepayers that often is far more than enough to enable the mother, if it were given to her, to manage to keep her children under her own care! It may be that still she would not be able to give them all the material benefits that they might be provided with under the various forms of State upbringing; but does not every mother's heart know that the little ones do not live by bread alone, and that a poor home, perhaps a little overcrowded, poorly fed even, with "mother" at its head, is infinitely better for the family than its dispersal into the mere paid-for care of others? The payment to the widowed mother to bring up her small family upon certainly should not be more than her neighbours are getting for each child from a father's maintenance, but then the mother must be left to do her own work, not harassed by troops of youthful, overbearing inspectors, whose salaries would no doubt bring up the total cost of the child-allowance to a high figure, while they would be most likely authorised to exact from the State-aided mother a needless standard of living. In short, it seems to me that, in place of the enormous expenditure now incurred on taking children away from good, loving, respectable widowed mothers to be brought up out of family life, by paid servants of the State, we as a community should just imitate the wisdom of Pharaoh's daughter when she said to the mother of Moses: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will pay thee thy wages."

Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, whose reputation for excellent biscuits has stood so long at the highest point, report that old favourites on their list are as much appreciated now as they were in the days of stage coaches, while they also introduce novelties frequently. Such varieties as Osborne, Marie, and Petit Beurre are in great favour still, and suitable at any time of the day, while Huntley and Palmer's Tea Rusks, baked to an excellent crispness, are admirable for the afternoon repast beloved of all ladies. Of sweet kinds, there are Ginger Nuts, Garibaldi, Rich Mixed, and many others, and all this firm's goods are reliable in quality and flavour.

Iron is often a much-needed and valuable tonic. Anaemic, pallid girls, delicate children, and men "out-of-sorts," generally need iron. Any objections to its use are overcome by using that excellent preparation, with medical recommendation, "Iron Jelloids," obtainable from all chemists. These "Jelloids" are easily swallowed, and do not upset the digestion or blacken the teeth.

A rain-resisting garment is a prime necessity just now, so attention may with advantage be given to the merits of "Cravenette." When selecting a showerproof coat or cloak, there are many points to consider. One should ascertain: that the fabric is permanently rainproof and dustproof; that it does not induce perspiration, but is so porous as to give perfect ventilation; that it is free from smell; and finally, that the fabric will stand rough wear. All these points are embodied in the garments of "Cravenette" showerproofed cloth; the name is registered, and will be found inside the genuine garments.—FILOMENA.

COMMUNITY PLATE



This superior electro-plate has, first, pure silver, four times as thick as ordinary electro-plate, deposited upon a nickel silver "backbone," and then another additional similar layer of pure silver at the wearing parts—making them octuple plate.

To be had in canteens containing everything for six people or twelve people. Or separate tablespoons and dinner forks 33/6 per doz. Other items accordingly. On exhibition at the best shops—a list of which will be sent on application.

Oneida Community Ltd., Established 1848, 34 Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C.

GUARANTEED for 50 YEARS



PETER ROBINSON'S

(Oxford Street.)

Many of the smartest new Models of Royal Worcester Kidfitting Corsets, by general consent THE Corsets of 1914, are confined exclusively to Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, who hold the largest stock of these renowned corsets in England. Prices from 5/11 to 94/6.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

Royal Worcester
KIDFITTING CORSETS



MODEL 905.
"Thigh-Diminishing" model. Elastic lacing at bottom of bunk. Six hose supporters. Average figures. Sizes 20 to 30 ins. In fine White 21/9 or White and Sky Broché. Price

Also in superior quality, Model 980. Price 63/-

MODEL 973.
Has the "Free-Hip-Bone" feature as demanded by fashion. The silk laces at front allow perfect freedom when sitting or stooping. Nothing smarter made. Stylish low bust, deep over hips. Six best quality hose supporters. For average figures. Sizes 21 to 30 ins. In beautiful Silk Broché. Price 42/-

Same model in finest Coutil. No. 964. Price 42/-

PETER ROBINSON, LTD., Oxford Street, London, W.





PARIS GARTERS

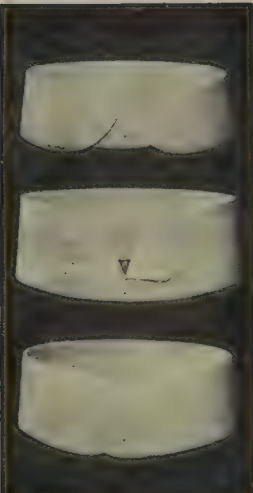
No metal
can touch you

British Patent 15761
British Trade Mark 317605

1/- and 2/6 per pair

You'll feel safe about the looks of your hose — snug, smooth, comfortable—if you wear **PARIS GARTERS**

The wholesale supplied by
A. MERCHANT & CO., 15 New Union St., Moore Lane, London, E. C.
A. STEIN & Co., Makers, Chicago, U. S. A.



ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S 'CASTLE' Collars

Collars have sound wearing properties. Faced with Linen woven in our Banbridge factory, every detail is studied during their manufacture in our own workrooms to render them distinguished in appearance and reliable in wear.

Three popular shapes are illustrated:

1. Castle Box, 1½ or 2 in. deep.
2. The B 25; 2, 2½, or 2½ in. deep, the standard collar for evening wear.
3. The Albany, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, or 2½ in. deep.

Although the cost of production has risen through the price advance of materials, we are still selling at the same price as before.

Per dozen **5/11**
Postage 3d. extra.

Sample Collar and List for Sixpence (Post Free).

ROBINSON & CLEAVER

40 D, Donegall Place, Ltd.
London BELFAST Liverpool

LOTUS

It is reasonable to insist upon a first-class fit in Lotus, no matter whether the agency be large or small, in town or country. There are no difficulties as regards stock which have not been overcome. Cut from carefully selected leather and splendidly made, Lotus are delightful to wear, and handsomely repay any insistence that may be necessary in the shop in order to get a good fit.

Men who appreciate solid comfort and a first-class fit should write for Lotus Booklet and the address of the nearest agent.

Letters:
Lotus Shoe Makers, Stafford
Telephone:
No. 6989 London Wall



**MOST PEOPLE MAKE BAD COFFEE
A FEW PEOPLE MAKE FAIR COFFEE**

BUT

THE 'TRICOLATOR' makes perfect Coffee every time.
The Filter Paper does it!

THE 'TRICOLATOR' gets all the strength out of the Coffee.
THE 'TRICOLATOR' makes better Coffee.
THE 'TRICOLATOR' uses less Coffee.
THE 'TRICOLATOR' is unbreakable.
THE 'TRICOLATOR' is easily kept clean.
THE 'TRICOLATOR' filters the Coffee.



ALUMINIUM
Pint size
or
Quart size } **3/-**

Postage 3d. extra.

Of Grocers and Stores.

STATE OF SAN PAULO (BRAZIL) PURE COFFEE CO., Ltd., Great St. Helens, London, E.C.



J. C. VICKERY

179-181 183
REGENT ST.
LONDON W

By Appointment to
their Majesties
KING AND QUEEN.



For Sportsmen, &c.

No. V 1088.
Solid Gold Gent's Watch, with most Reliable Lever Movement, on Pigskin Leather Strap. Can be absolutely depended on. £5 5s.
Other designs—Gold Watches, 45/-, 50/-, 80/-
Silver Watches, 22/6, 25/-, 27/6, 45/-



No. V 315.
Diamond and Pearl Drop Ear-rings, only £10 10s.



No. V 393.—18-ct. Gold and Bloodstone Signet Ring, the setting being quite flush with ring. £4 7s. 6d.



No. V 330.
Diamond, Ruby, and 18 ct. Gold, £32




No. V 3758.
Gold Expanding Watch Bracelet, with Border of either Square Cut Sapphires or Rubies, £15.
Other designs—£10 to £150.
Ladies' Wristlet Watches, 21/- to £20.



No. V 894.—Detachable Perpetual Calendar Pencil Size of Illustration.
Solid Gold ... £2 18s. 6d. Sterling Silver ... £1 10s.

Useful Novelties for Gifts for Ladies and Gentlemen in Jewellery, Silver Ware, Fine Leather Goods, Motor and Travelling Requisites, &c.
Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue post free on application.



"Digestive Rest."

When it is necessary and how it is best obtained.

BENGER'S

A time for digestive rest comes to every one—after dietary indiscretions, during temporary digestive derangement—during the strain of student, professional, business or social life—during illness and convalescence, and in advanced old age.

Digestive rest, accompanied with complete bodily nourishment, is the surest road to better health.

Benger's Food provides in a supreme degree, the required digestive rest, with natural re-inforcement.

While it is being prepared with fresh new milk, the digestive principles in Benger's become active, modifying and partially digesting both the milk and the Food. The dainty, delicious and highly nutritive cream thus formed is rich in all the food elements necessary to sustain life and entirely free from rough and indigestible particles.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c. everywhere.

All who feel the necessity of Digestive Rest should write for our Booklet, "Benger's Food for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged." It is issued for their information and to be of real assistance. Post free from

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., Manchester.

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York (U.S.A.) 191, William St. Sydney (N.S.W.) 117 Pitt St.
Canadian Agents: National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.
24, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 27, 1911) of Mr. HENRY FRANCIS MAKINS, of 180, Queen's Gate, S.W., who died on Jan. 11, is proved by the widow, his sons, Colonel Ernest Makins, and Hugh Makins, and Wilfred M. Hunt, the value of the estate being £500,875 9s. 6d. Testator leaves



Photo. Trampus.

KEEPING THE MID-LENT FÊTE IN PARIS: THE QUEEN OF QUEENS IN HER CHARIOT, WITH HER MAIDS OF HONOUR, ATTIRE FOR THE MI-CARÊME CARNIVAL.

In spite of political tragedies, Paris observes her traditional gaieties, and the Mi-Carême Carnival was held this year as usual. The actual procession, on the 19th, was spoiled by torrents of rain. The next night there was a ball at the Opéra, at which 5000 people were present.

a sum producing £6000 a year to his wife for life, with absolute power of appointment over £10,000, and the remainder as she may appoint to his children and their issue; £5000, the household effects, the premises, 13, Cottessmore Gardens, and the use of 180, Queen's Gate, to his wife; £500 each to the executors; and the residue to his children, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.

The will of Mr. SALOMON FALK, of 8, Earl's Court Square, the Bungalow, Sunningdale, and 81, Farringdon Street, who died on Nov. 29, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £122,111. The testator gives £10,000 preference shares in Falk, Stadelman and Co. in trust for his adopted daughter Audrey Elizabeth Falk, and the remainder of such shares in trust for his wife for life, and then £2500 each to Max Falk, Adolf Falk, Victor Falk, Paulina Israel, Alwina Emanuel, and Albert Pappenheimer, and the surplus in trust for his adopted daughter; all his ordinary shares in the company to his wife for life, and then as to two-eighths each to his brothers Max and Victor, and his adopted daughter, and one-eighth each to his nephews Gustav and Hugo Falk. Subject to a few legacies, the residue goes to his wife.

The will (dated July 4, 1912) of Mr. THOMAS RICKMAN HARMAN, of Sindlesham House, Wokingham, who died on Nov. 25, is proved by Charles Bertram Betton-Foster and Arthur E. Rhodes, the value of the property amounting to £106,443 17s. 8d. The testator gives the Sindlesham estate to Richard Betton-Foster, or should he be dead, then to his niece Mary Jane Betton-Foster; £4000 each to Charles B. Betton-Foster and Gerald Harman Betton-Foster, and to the children of Mrs. Eyre Purvis; £4000 to the Hon. Renira Anne Foley; £2500 to Mary M. Betton-Foster; £2000 to Lorna R. Betton-Foster; £2000 to Phyllis Geraldine Ingham, and £1000 to her husband; £1000 to the Royal Berks Hospital; other legacies; and the residue to Mary Jane Betton-Foster and Richard B. Betton-Foster, or the one that survives him.

The will of Mr. PEMBROKE SCOTT STEPHENS, K.C., of 30, Cumberland Terrace, N.W., and Missenden House, Little Missenden, Bucks, who died on Jan. 14, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £87,657 9s. 3d. He gives £5000, 30, Cumberland Terrace, and £1000 a year to his wife; £1000 each to



Photo. Record Press.

ADMIRING SCULPTURE BY TOUCH ONLY: BLIND BOY SCOUTS EXAMINING BUSTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

When the King and Queen opened the National Institute for the Blind in Great Portland Street, they were much interested in the group of Blind Boy Scouts who had come up from the college for the higher education of the blind at Worcester, in order to act as a guard of honour to their Majesties. The King and Queen both talked to the boys, and Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who was present, told his Majesty, in reply to a question, that there are three or four troops of blind Boy Scouts, or about one hundred boys in all. Their comrades who can see treat them with great kindness, and make Braille books for them.

Thomas Fitzgerald, William R. Stephens, and the Rev. David F. Stephens; £500 to his excellent and faithful clerk, Benjamin R. Gentle; £100 each to the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, the Benevolent Society

(Continued on next page.)

CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

SAN REMO. GD. HOTEL BELLEVUE & RESTAURANT. New built, 200 beds, 1000 ft. of bath, 100 ft. of terrace, 100 ft. of prospect; Foreign Resorts, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

SAN REMO. ROYAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

Have Your Silver Look Best

The cost of silver doesn't count so much. It is care and attention that add to its beauty. The use of

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM



will make plated ware look richer and more handsome than costly solid silver, dim and dull by neglect.

Get a jar of Wright's today—begin using it, and watch the wonderful change. You will be proud of your silver.

Clean mat, glassware and all metals.

Send Name, Address, and 12 stamps, giving name of Dealer, and a Sample Jar, enough to clean all your silver, will be sent FREE.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., 19, St. Bride St., London, E.C.



Crests, &c.,

Painted direct on MOTOR CARS, or Transfers prepared for local carriage-builders to apply. Heraldic Painting, Engraving, and Tinning for all purposes.

English and Foreign Heraldry. Pedigrees Traced.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, 92, Piccadilly, London.

LLOYD'S EUXESIS FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH. The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK—

LLOYD'S EUXESIS Ltd., the Proprietors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.

CIRCULAR POINTED PENS.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS

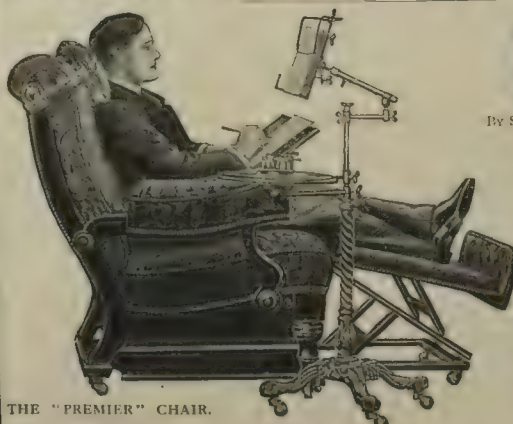


Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Series.

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

CARTERS' "LITERARY MACHINE" READING STANDS

Telegrams: "Bathchair, Wesdo, London." Telephone: 1040 Mayfair.



THE "PREMIER" CHAIR.

The "LITERARY MACHINE" FOR THE STUDY.

J. & A. CARTER, 2, 4 & 6, NEW CAVENDISH ST., W. ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.

OVER 40 VARIETIES OF THE "LITERARY MACHINE," AT PRICES FROM

17/6

MODERN COMFORT FURNITURE, the Standard Book of Reference for Invalids and Comfort-lovers, 600 Illustrations, Post Free.



THIS KNOT NEVER SLIPS

Fastened with this knot the strong, stout wires of "Empire" Fence cannot slip or draw through the fraction of an inch. Just examine how it is tied. Without injury to either wire it holds them securely, and has no jagged ends to catch hair or wool. "Empire" Fence is cheap, easy to erect, Rustless, Unbreakable, Adaptable to hilly and uneven ground. When posts are set

Two Men can erect a Mile per day. **EMPIRE** HARD STEEL

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Humanity, April 17, 1913. "I am very pleased with the 'Empire' Fence. It has been well fixed and looks like turning any kind of stock, and is also very neat and tidy." Write for Illustrated Catalogue F. PARKER, WINDER & ACHURCH, LTD., BIRMINGHAM.

FLORILINE FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH. Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE. Delicious to the Taste. Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only. Put up in Glass Jars, price 1s. Prepared only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO. LTD., 33 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief. No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or ordinary Cough—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

A FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials free by post. Sold in Tins, 4s. 3d. British Depot—48, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London. Also of the following LONDON wholesale houses—Newbery & Sons; Barclay & Sons; Butler & Crisp; J. Sanger & Sons; W. Edwards & Sons; May, Roberts & Co.; John Thompson, Liverpool, and all Wholesale Houses.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

See the Difference made by Antexema

Face Spots, Eczema and Rashes Cured



Before using Antexema.



After using Antexema.

Is your hand the one sore with eczema, disfigured by a rash, or rendered unsightly by some skin eruption? Is the skin of your hand rough, red, chapped, or cracked? If so, you must apply Antexema without a moment's further delay. You will be delighted with the result. The instant relief you will gain and the cessation of smarting and irritation will be most grateful. Your hands will day by day look better and better, until soon you will be proud of their appearance because they will be perfectly free from disfigurement or blemish. The immediate relief and quick cure that Antexema affords compels those cured by it to write letters of enthusiastic praise. W. D., of Llandyssil, says that "half a small bottle of Antexema was quite enough to cure my hands of chronic eczema, after I had suffered for six weeks." Antexema is always a success.

Nothing else like Antexema

Antexema does not disfigure the user. Many skin sufferers put up with the discomfort of bad hands or some facial trouble rather than apply greasy ointment for everyone to see. Such greasy preparations stop up the pores and soil the garments and anything else they come in contact with. Antexema is invisible on the skin, and no bandages

are needed with it. It forms a non-poisonous, healing, cooling, protective covering to the bad place, which keeps out dust and disease germs, which would otherwise find entrance and hinder a cure or even increase the trouble. At the same time the healing virtues of Antexema penetrate to the seat of the trouble, and a thorough cure is soon effected. Antexema is a unique remedy, and cures apparently hopeless cases because it possesses virtues found in no other preparation whatever.

But Antexema is not merely a cure for bad hands. It cures every form of skin illness, in any part of the body, at any age, and however caused. Eczema of all kinds, pimples, blackheads, bad legs, rashes, eruptions, scalp troubles, and all other diseased, sore, or irritated skin conditions of children or adults, are conquered by Antexema.

Begin Your Cure To-Day.

Do your duty to your skin, and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylor's Drug Company, and Lewis and Burrows' at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or post free, in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also throughout Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, and Europe.

Antexema
CURES ALL SKIN ILLNESSES

No more Ugly Ears

Why allow your child to be annoyed in later life by outstanding ears, when you can easily prevent it now? Get the Claxton Ear-Cap and let it be worn in the nursery and during sleep, and any tendency to ugly ears will soon be corrected. The pressure exerted is imperceptible, but thoroughly effective, and the cartilages of the ear are gently moulded while they are pliable, and beautiful well-placed ears in adult life are thus assured. In addition, the



Claxton Ear-Cap

prevents the hair tangling during sleep and causes the child

to breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause in chest and throat troubles. The Claxton Ear-Cap is made in twenty-one sizes. Make no mistake. You must get the Claxton Ear-Cap. Cheap and nasty imitations are no good. Obtainable of all chemists, stores, and outfitters at 4/- To order direct, send measurement round head just above ears, and also over head from lobe to lobe of ears, and forward remittance for 4/- to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.

FRAZERS TABLETS

Is your blood pure and your skin healthy? Or are you constipated, head-achy, and out-of-sorts? If so, get Frazer's Tablets. Clear away boils and blotches, cure rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, and regulate the system. Pleasant to take, and children like them. Of all chemists, 1/12 of 1st free from Frazer's Tablets Cash Laboratory, London, N.W.



There is no finer exercise and no pastime more pleasant than cycling. Pleasant exercise is far more beneficial than exercise endured for the sake of exercise. Then, for reaching the sports field, the river, and for the hundred and one other occasions, there is nothing quite so convenient as a bicycle.

Select one however which will give good, lasting, and pleasurable service, in other words select a Triumph and satisfaction.

Prices from £6 17s. 6d. to £13.

The reliability of the Triumph Motor Cycle has passed into a proverb: The most delightful machine for solo or sidecar driving.

TRIUMPH CYCLE CO., LTD. (Dept. M), COVENTRY.

London: 4/5, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Leeds: 53, Vicar Lane.

Manchester: 160, Deansgate.

Glasgow: 14, Waterloo Street.

TRIUMPH

Agents
Everywhere.

Catalogue
post free.

CONNOLLY TYRES

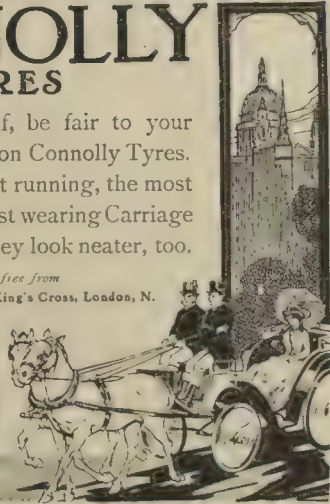
Be fair to yourself, be fair to your horse, by insisting on Connolly Tyres. They are the easiest running, the most resilient, and the best wearing Carriage Tyres made, and they look neater, too.

Booklet 13, free from

J. W. & T. CONNOLLY, Ltd., King's Cross, London, N.



THE
BEST



Waltham Watches

Pride of Possession

The man who owns a "Waltham" is keenly appreciative of its value. He is proud of it, not as a boy who rejoices in the newness of his first watch, but as a man who knows his Time-keeper is the best of its kind. The "Waltham" is keeping accurate time for millions of people. The Movements especially recommended are, for Gentlemen: "Riverside Maximus," "Vanguard," "Crescent Street," or "Riverside"; and for Ladies: "Diamond," "Riverside Maximus," "Riverside," or "Lady Waltham." Every Waltham Watch is guaranteed. Be sure you see the name "Waltham" on the movement.

Write to-day for interesting Booklet (Illustrated).

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
125, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Anturic Bath Salts

FOR
ACHES AND PAINS
AND ALL
RHEUMATIC
AFFECTIONS.

Dissolve and expel the uric acid which forms in the blood, and if unchecked, becomes deposited in solid form in the joints and muscles, and results in LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, AND GOUT. Take it in time and get rid of this harmful acid by this simple means, which is not only effective, but also pleasant and refreshing, and renders recourse to drugs and purgative medicines unnecessary.

The treatment and its effects are fully described in a short, interesting treatise which will be sent

FREE OF CHARGE.

ANTURIC SALTS, LTD. (Dept. L.N.), 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Continued.
of St. Patrick, and the Barristers' Benevolent Fund; £50 each to the Newspaper Press Fund, and the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; £50, and the balance, not exceeding £200, of any sum promised to the National Lifeboat Institution; and "I respectfully offer and bequeath to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn the two-handled silver Irish drinking Cup as a memento of one of the least of their members." The residue goes to his children.

The will (dated April 25, 1910) of Mr. MARCUS WARREN ZAMBRA, of Hart Hill, St. John's, Woking, formerly of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, High Holborn, who died on Feb. 7, is now proved, the value of the property being £81,009 1s. 2d. He gives £15,000 each to his children Joseph Bentley Zambra, Edith Marv Zambra, and George Julius Zambra, having given a like sum to his son Marcus William Zambra; £100 to William Perry; the income from £2000 to Jessie Reeder, if still in his service, and the residue to his four children.

The will of Sir FRANK REE, of Antevy, Pinner, General Manager of the London and North Western Railway, who died on Feb. 17, is proved by the widow, the value of the property being £26,961 11s. 5d., the whole of which he leaves to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1911) of Sir JOHN TENNIEL, of 52, FitzGeorge Avenue, West Kensington, the famous cartoonist, who died on Feb. 25, is proved, the value of the property being £10,683. The testator gives £1000 to Major Bernard Charles Green; £700 each to Julia Martin and Marion King; £600 each to John Ravenor Tenniel and Marion Tenniel; £500 each to Eve King and John W. A. Calkin; £400 to Cecily King; and £200 each to Maude Lovegrove, Mattie Tenniel, and Inez L. Justev. The residue goes to Thomas Stanley Green, Henry Goodwin Green, Roger Thorp Green, Maud Marion Beckett, Ellen Mary A. Beckett, Bernard C. Green, Eve King, Cecily King, John R. Tenniel, and Marion Tenniel.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. William Hamilton Dunlop, Doonside, Ayr	£156,667
Rev. Joseph Atkinson Stewart, Killowen, Lisburn, Antrim	£107,783
Mr. James Allan, Red Tower, Helensburgh	£99,494
Mr. Harold Percival Varley, Gulphur, Walton, Suffolk	£70,747
Mr. Andrew Rogers, 221, Willesden Lane	£64,086
Mr. Percy Pigé Leschallas, The Lodge, Ascot	£54,028

AT MONTE CARLO: THE EARL OF CARNARVON AND SIR GEORGE CHETWYND.

Lord Carnarvon, who is the fifth Earl, succeeded his father in 1890. Sir George Chetwynd, the fourth Baronet, is High Sheriff of Warwickshire.



AT MONTE CARLO: THE GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIA OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (X).

The Grand Duchess is the mother of the reigning Grand Duke, and widow of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis III. She is by birth a Grand Duchess of Russia.

Photographs by Navello.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE of the features of the new Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, is the furnishing, which has been carried out by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, of Pall Mall, London. The French restaurant is particularly pleasing to the eye, with its walls panelled with sycamore, finished with a beautiful tone of silver-grey and inlaid with choice woods. Hangings of a delicate rose-colour shade harmonise with the carpet, in which rose is also the predominating colour. The smoking-room is the acme of comfort, and the decoration of the sitting-rooms furnished by Messrs. Hampton is a tribute to the splendid workmanship of that firm. The whole

of the bedrooms, which have been furnished by Messrs. Hampton, are further examples of artistic decoration. The bedroom suites are of French walnut and mahogany, finished with a waxed surface to a very pleasing old tone, the carvings being out of solid wood, while the bedsteads are all of waxed walnut or mahogany to match the suites.

During the Beecham Opera Season, which is to open on May 20 and close on July 25, seven Russian operas, two German, and one English will be presented, and there will be fourteen Russian ballets. The full programme is now issued, and it can be seen that the English opera is "Dylan," by Josef Holbrooke and Lord Howard de Walden. The first week of the season will be given to Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" and Mozart's "Magic Flute"; the Russians will take possession on May 30, when M. Chaliapine will appear in "Boris Godounov." Ballet will demand attention in the last six weeks of the season. M. Stravinsky's

AT MONTE CARLO: SIR CHARLES AND LADY HENRY.

Sir Charles Henry, who was made a Baronet in 1911, is M.P. (Liberal) for the Wellington Division of Shropshire. He married in 1892 the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Lewisohn, of New York.

new opera, "Le Rossignol," is to have its first public hearing at Drury Lane, and other operatic novelties are Borodin's "Prince Igor" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Nuit de Mai" and "Coq d'Or." These last are merely new to London. Dr. Richard Strauss may conduct on the opening night, when "Der Rosenkavalier" is mounted, and in June, when his new ballet, "The Legend of Joseph," is given for the first time. M. Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis and Chloe," is among the novelties. The promoters of the Drury Lane season are promising to present twenty-four different works in their ten weeks' season; it is to be hoped that they will be as good as their promise. Doubtless they will do their best.

Winners of the Highest Honours of GREENWICH & Kew OBSERVATORIES SINCE 1885.

Smith & Sons Watches
Astronomers determine the exact time of the Sun crossing the Meridian with one of Smith's Watches.

Specialists for Platinum-Mounted Jewellery of all Descriptions

Fine Diamond and Sapphire Flexible Bracelet, all Stones set in Platinum, £42 0 0
Fine All-Diamond Brooch, Stones set in Platinum, £29 15 0
Fine Diamond, Sapphire, and Pearl Brooch, all Stones set in Platinum, £15 15 0
Fine Diamond and all Platinum Ring, £28 15 0
Fine Brilliant, £5 15 0
Double Cut Diamond, Platinum Mounted, £19 15 0
Brilliant, first quality, £16 15 0
Single Stone Pearl Ring & Studs, from £10 10s. to £100.

Beautiful Expanding Diamond Bracelet, Stones set in Platinum, £35 0 0
Brooch to match, £28 10 0

Please write for separate Catalogue "I," of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Motor Accessories. All our goods can be purchased on our Popular System of Monthly Payments.

S. SMITH & SON LTD. Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. Watch, Clock, Jewellery & Motor Accessory Manufacturers.
Estd 1851. (Late 9, STRAND.)
Latter of Seven Rival Watchmakers.
Factory: 179-185, Great Portland Street, W.

West End Branch: 68, Piccadilly, London, W.

PRISM BINOCULARS

The Most Powerful ever manufactured.

AITCHISON & Co., whose name is of world-wide repute as designers and manufacturers of high-grade prism binoculars, are the only makers who have succeeded in producing prism binoculars magnifying up to 25 diameters. The LEVISTA is indispensable where high power is the first consideration—for Big Game Shooting, Nature Study, Deer Stalking, Travelling and Exploring.

PRICE, WITH CENTRAL SCREW FOCUSING, AS ILLUSTRATION:

SEVEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.	x 16 Magnification—£9 10 0	CARRIAGE PAID EVERYWHERE.
	x 25 Magnification—£13 10 0	

Including best solid leather sling case and lanyard.

Write for Illustrated Price List No. 6 V, Post Free.

AITCHISON & Co., Ltd.,
(Opticians to British & Foreign Governments.)
428, STRAND, W.C.
284, OXFORD ST., W. 139, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. And Branches, London.
LEDS: 37, Bond Street.

The LEVISTA.
Fitted with wide aperture obiect lenses, and variable iris diaphragms, ensuring sharp definition and great light gathering and transmitting power.

Owes his Splendid Health to Mellin's Food.

The eleven months old son of Mrs. W. Neill (Edinburgh) offers one more striking illustration of the benefits of Mellin's Food.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world can be cited to the same effect. Mellin's Food builds up strong, healthy bodies and sound constitutions.

Mellin's Food

A sample bottle of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, together with an 80-page book for mothers, "The Care of Infants," sent free on request. Mention paper and address Sample Department, MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PRECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Prevent Skin Blemishes



By Using Cuticura Soap and Ointment

They do so much to promote and maintain the purity and beauty of the complexion, hands and hair under all conditions, and are unexcelled in purity, delicacy and fragrance for the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: Newbury, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. 1; Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.



The "LISTER-BRUSTON" AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

STARTS & STOPS ITSELF

No Engineer & no large battery needed. Nearly 1000 plants in use. Can be seen working daily at - 47, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. REFERENCES, CATALOGUES & PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION TO R.A. LISTER & CO. LTD. DURSLEY, Glos.



Sir Archibald Denny, Bart., Cardross Park, Cardross, Dunbartonshire, writes:

"Your Automatic Plant has been in use here for about two years & has given me every satisfaction. The simplicity seems to be in good order. The plant is looked after by my motorman & he tells me that it gives him no trouble whatever."

A Laxative & Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

CONSTIPATION

Hæmorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite,

Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

67, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD (Corner of Castle Street), LONDON, S.E.

Sold by all Chemists, 2/6 a box.

Brinsmead

PLAYER-PIANOS



The Dual Nature of the Player-Piano.

The Brinsmead Player-Piano is an ordinary piano when the pedals are raised and the levers shut down.

The player mechanism is thus put entirely out of action, and if you are a pianist you are free to study the execution of whatever works you have a mind to perform on the finest of instruments—a Brinsmead Piano.

This constitutes the double delight of a Brinsmead Player-Piano—the ability to perform every musical work without effort by means of the Player mechanism, and also, if you wish to play upon it in the ordinary way, to enjoy the intimate relation with the great masters which some people find in personal performance.

The piano itself is an instrument made with the skill and artistry that has made the house of Brinsmead famous the world over; the player mechanism is the most durable and most costly of any on the market. The combination of Brinsmead player mechanism and the Brinsmead piano is a lasting joy wherever it is found.

Write for our Book, "Musical Taste and the Player-Piano," which will be sent, together with Catalogues, free by post on receipt of application to Dept. 1.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS CAN BE ARRANGED
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LTD.,
18-22, Wigmore Street, London, W.

B. 10.

Cravenette

(Regd.)

is not, as is sometimes thought — a garment.

It is a special SHOWER-PROOF (the property of the well-known CRAVENETTE Co.) is admittedly THE BEST PROOF in the Textile World, and is applied to many varieties of cloths.

When buying SHOWER-PROOF GARMENTS, get latest styles and fashionable cut of course, but the essential thing is the wet-resisting quality. For this there is nothing to equal CRAVENETTE.

The CRAVENETTE Co., Ltd., affix their stamp only to such goods as are suitable in quality for shower-proof purposes.



Therefore this stamp is a guarantee not only of Shower-proof properties, but also of the quality of the Material.

For Sporting purposes, in fact for out-door wear generally, "CRAVENETTE" Garments are the best possible wear. As they do not induce perspiration, fabrics treated by this process are perfectly hygienic, thus ensuring health and satisfaction to wearer.

For Motorists, "Cravenette" proofed materials are peculiarly suitable, being DUST proof as well as SHOWER proof.

The "CRAVENETTE" PROOF has been awarded the certificate of The Incorporated Institute of Hygiene.

If any difficulty in obtaining "CRAVENETTE" Garments, apply to THE CRAVENETTE CO. LTD., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4, who will be glad to supply you with the latest and best.



A delightful and acceptable Wedding Present.



A NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA BAROMETER

is a handsome and attractive instrument in a home. Everyone is interested in the Weather, and a reliable Barometer is a gift that is always appreciated.

We invite inspection of our large stock.

Illustrated List of "Barometers"

sent post free on request.

Negretti & Zambra

38, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
City Branch — 45, Cornhill, E.C.
West End — 122, Regent Street, W.

Hooping- Cough

CROUP
The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S
Herbal Embrocation
will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.

Price 4/-
London—Edwards, 157, Queen Victoria St.
Ld., St. Paul St., N.Y. — J. J. Roberts & Co., 1, Fleet St.
Paris—Roberts & Co., 1, Rue de la Harpe.



OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

EASTER RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

It is announced by the Brighton Railway that by their popular Royal Mail route to the Continent fifteen-day excursion tickets will be issued to Dieppe, Rouen and Paris from London and principal stations. Many other arrangements have been made by the Company for Easter trips to the Continent. Dieppe Friday-to-Tuesday tickets will be specially issued on Thursday, April 9, and the Casino at Dieppe will be open for the Easter Holidays from April 9 to 13. There will be a special excursion to the Riviera leaving Victoria at 10.0 a.m. on Thursday, April 9. Excursions to Madrid, Seville and Rome will also be run. The Continental Traffic Manager of the Brighton Railway at Victoria will send fuller information of these and other trips, and will assist intending passengers in making the necessary arrangements for a Continental holiday.

As usual, the Brighton Railway Company have issued a comprehensive programme giving full particulars of many cheap tickets from London to their numerous resorts on the South Coast, and in the Isle of Wight. Full details can be obtained by sending a post-card to the Superintendent of the Line at London Bridge.

In order to cater for the early holiday-seeker the Great Eastern Railway have arranged some important improvements in their train service from April 1. Amongst these may be mentioned, a new breakfast-car express which will leave Liverpool Street at 8.23 a.m., and an additional mid-day express which will leave Liverpool Street at 1.30 p.m. every week-day. These new trains will serve Clacton, Frinton, Walton-on-Naze, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cromer, Mundesley, and Overstrand. The latter train will also give a connection with Sheringham during May and June. Additional return expresses have also been provided. Commencing on July 1 a new dining-car express will be run to Hunstanton, leaving Liverpool Street at 11.50 a.m., and returning from Hunstanton at 5.37 p.m. Special Easter plans will be announced later.

Very extensive arrangements have been made by the Great Western Railway Company to cater for the holiday-makers travelling over their system this Easter; and most of the special excursions will be for convenient short or long periods covering the holiday. These include trips to the West of England, Wales, and Ireland, and, nearer town, the Thames Valley and the Shakespeare Country. Week-end tickets will be issued on April 9, 10 and 11, and will be available for return on any day (where train service permits) except the day of issue, up to Tuesday, April 14. Saturday-to-Monday tickets issued on Saturday, April 11, will be available for return on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday, April 12, 13 or 14. Full details of the G.W.R. Company's programme of cheap facilities for the Easter Holidays are given in a special pamphlet, which may be obtained at all the Company's stations and offices.

At Easter there will be exceptional facilities offered by the London and South Western Railway Company for spending a short or long holiday, in the country or by the sea, at one of the many attractive resorts on their line. Special fast trains at excursion fares will run from London (Waterloo) on the Thursday before Easter to all parts of the South and West of England. The usual Easter tours to the Continent via Southampton are also announced. Fifteen-day tickets will be issued from Waterloo on Thursday, 9th, and Saturday, 11th, to St. Malo, for Brittany, and to Cherbourg, and on April 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 to Paris, Rouen, and Havre. Similar bookings are also announced for April 9 only to Guernsey and Jersey, via Southampton. On Easter Monday a corridor restaurant-car express will leave Waterloo at 11.25 a.m., for Weymouth, Swanage, etc., and the return fare of 4s. 6d. gives every facility for spending an enjoyable time by the sea. Programmes giving full particulars can be obtained at the Company's London Offices and Stations, or will be forwarded on receipt of a post-card by the Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E.

For holiday makers the Midland caters well in its Easter Programme, which contains classified lists of fares, train times, and other information relating to over 500 places, near and far afield, from Hertfordshire to Scotland and Ireland, the English Midlands, Yorkshire, Isle of Man, Lancashire Coast, the Peak District, and the Lake District. It is a specially delightful time of the year for walking tours in the Peak District (with, say, Buxton as a centre), where the air is crisp and joyous, where quaint old-world villages and historic buildings abound, and the scenery is beautiful. Whilst reduced fares to all these districts will be given by the Midland, the same class of comfortable, roomy carriages as are run on the ordinary trains, and which induce passengers to confess they "feel so much at home on the Midland," will be provided for the Easter Holiday travel.

For spending Easter on the Continent the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hook of Holland route offers exceptional facilities. Passengers leaving London in the evening arrive at the chief Dutch cities the following morning. The Dutch flower fields will be in full bloom. From the Hook of Holland through carriages and restaurant-cars run in the North and South German express trains to Cologne, Bale and Berlin. Special tickets at reduced fares will be issued by the Harwich-Antwerp route for Brussels. Corridor vestibuled trains with restaurant-cars run on the Hook of Holland and Antwerp services between London and Parkeston Quay, Harwich. Tickets dated in advance can be obtained at Liverpool Street. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line, of Copenhagen, will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (on the west coast of Denmark) on April 8 and 11, returning on the 14th and 15th. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamers will leave Harwich for Hamburg on the 8th and 11th; returning on the 11th and 13th.

TO FIT THE CRIME.

NEVER, perhaps, since Burton wrote his "Anatomy of Melancholy," has any literary work so bristled with quotations and references as "A History of Penal Methods" (Stanley Paul and Co.) lately issued from the pen of Mr. George Ives. Of Burton Dr. Johnson once said that it was the only book which ever took him out of bed two hours earlier than he wished to rise; yet though the same huge literary industry has been displayed by Mr. Ives—whose work has cost him years and years of research—it is doubtful whether his immense erudition will exercise the same fascination on present-day counterparts of our great lexicographer and moralist. But perhaps the former—that is to say, the dictionary-writer—will find more material for admiration than the moralist in all those quotations and references about "criminals, witches, and lunatics." Yet, as far as we can see, there is no mention of Suffragettes—our latest form of criminal—and how to deal with them, which is precisely the question that is exercising all of us just at present—from the Home Secretary down to the humblest of the King's subjects. "So used," he says, "are we to witnessing new laws made and fresh crimes created, as well as the constant punishing of all sorts of citizens—a punishment being always the cheapest and easiest substitute for a positive remedy—that it is scarcely remarkable that men generally acquiesce." Consequently our Suffragettes—Pankhursts, Richardsons, *et hoc genus omne*—will be delighted to hear that "I [Mr. Ives] have therefore tried to analyse the theories and assumptions on which the criminal laws are founded, and to exhibit their falsity; and have collected a number of instances of archaic punishments which were manifestly instinctive, the inference being that all others are similarly derived from evil (because pain-producing) desires." As for the treatment of lunatics, who sometimes behave more reasonably and innocently than the destroyers of our mansions and our artistic masterpieces—we trust that Mr. Ives has not been misled by his authorities when he says that George III., "on whom this most terrible visitation of Heaven had fallen," "was no longer dealt with as a human being. His body was immediately enclosed in a machine, which left it no liberty of motion. He was sometimes chained to a staple. He was frequently beaten and starved, and at last he was kept in subjection by menacing and violent language."

In fact, Mr. Ives's whole book is in the nature of argument by quotations—very interesting in themselves, no doubt, like those in Burton, and all such excellent reading, but just a little inconclusive—as the basis of a new philosophy of crime, and how punishment should be made to fit it—like a glove. And when our author speaks of the "extraordinary criminality ever evinced by statesmen in all ages"—we trust that he is only referring to the centuries anterior to our own.

IDEAL EASTER HOLIDAYS

LET the great Spring holiday be a really good one this year. Make sure that the place of your intended stay possesses all the essentials for a perfect holiday.

You may be certain that the Easter break will give you every satisfaction if you decide to go to one of the resorts served by the Great Western Railway. The West Country is magnificent just now with its wealth of flower and leaf; the temperature is equable and mild, while the air is conspicuously healthful.

EASTER EXCURSIONS.

Excursion and Special Week-End arrangements are in force for Easter. Cheap fares to Devon, Cornwall, and the West, North and South Wales, Birmingham, Ireland, &c. Send at once for Excursion pamphlet, free at all G.W.R. Stations and Offices, or from the Enquiry Office, Paddington Station. Phone Paddington 7000.

G.W.R. THE HOLIDAY LINE.
FRANK POTTER, General Manager.

TRAVEL CHEAPLY AT EASTER —BUT TRAVEL IN COMFORT.

COOK'S Easter Excursions on the MIDLAND cover the greater part of the British Isles.

Tickets for short or long periods varying from half a day to 18 days.

Programme (28 pages) will be sent at once on receipt of application addressed Midland Railway, St. Pancras, or Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus.

Make the railway journey a pleasant part of your Easter holiday.

**BY MIDLAND
FOR CHOICE.**

SEASICKNESS



**POSITIVELY
PREVENTED
& CURED BY**

**Mothersill's
SEASICK REMEDY**

Officially adopted by Principal Steamship Companies—endorsed by highest authorities—and used by travellers the world over. Contains no opium, chloral, coal tar products, or their derivatives. Testified by Royalty, the Nobility, Doctors, Chemists, Army and Navy. No bad after-effects.

Of all Chemists, 2/3 and 4/6, or 19, St. Bride Street, London.

**THE ONLY SEASICK REMEDY SOLD UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE
TO PREVENT AND CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.**

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Travel from London (Waterloo) by Corridor Restaurant-Car Express Trains to

**DEVON,
CORNWALL,
and the
SUNNY
SOUTH.**

Chap Thursday to Tuesday Tickets.



**EXPRESSES EVERY
HALF-HOUR TO
BOURNEMOUTH**

(at ordinary and cheap fares). From Waterloo, between 1.20 and 7.50 p.m., on April 9th.

**THURSDAY
BEFORE EASTER.**

15-Day Excursions, via Southampton, by new Turbine Steamers to Havre FOR PARIS AND NORMANDY. To St. Malo, for BRITTANY. Also direct to GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

Holiday Programme free upon application to Supt. of the Line (Dept. 27), Waterloo Station, S.E.
H. A. WALKER, General Manager.

Beecham's Pills



make happy days.

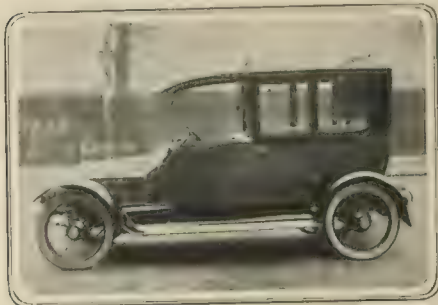
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Light Car Reliability Trials. The Royal Automobile Club has now issued the draft regulations for the Light Car Trials, announced to be held in May next. Taken all round, they may be said to be

light car, and not a cross between car and motor-cycle. Engines may be of any number of cylinders, provided the total capacity does not exceed 1,400 c.c.—a very useful limit. So far as concerns weight, cars to be eligible must not exceed 1,500 lb., complete and ready to start in the Trial, with fuel, oil, water, tools, etc., but without driver, passenger, lamps, or spare tyres; while the combined weight of driver and passenger must not be less than 300 lb. There are to be four classes, as follows, based on price: Class A—Cars costing not more than 150 guineas; Class B—Cars selling at not more than 175 guineas; Class C—In which the price limit is 200 guineas; and Class D—For cars costing above 200 guineas. These prices are to include hood, wind-screen, head lamp (or lamps), side and tail lamps, jack, and usual kit of tools. All of these accessories, except lamps, are to be carried in the Trial. As to distance, there are to be two non-stop runs each day, separated by a luncheon interval, the daily distance to be covered being rather ambiguously stated as "between 100 and 200 miles." Altogether, about 1,000 miles will have to be covered—not a very strenuous test, it must be admitted. No provision seems to be made for testing acceleration, braking, speed, or any of the several most essential qualities which differentiate between the merely good car and the excellent; and that, to my mind, is the weak part of the whole thing. It may be that the Club has left out these tests of set purpose, intending this year to feel its way, more or less, so far as the new "light"

so, then I do not think there is any need to criticise at the moment. We can only wait and see how the thing works out.

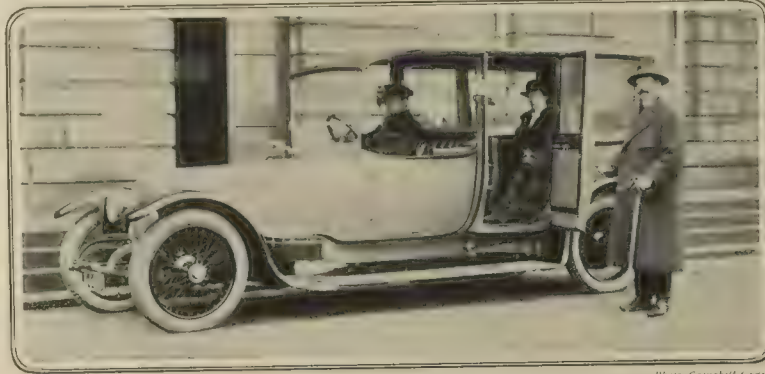
An Electric-Starter Note. Apropos a recent note of mine regarding electric self-starters, I have received a letter from a correspondent who informs



A WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS'S NEW CAR: MISS MARY MOORE'S 17-25-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH LIMOUSINE.

The car's handsome equipment includes a C.A.V. electric-lighting outfit and horn, and an Elliot speedometer. The upholstery is in purple, as also the body, built by the Armstrong-Whitworth Works at Manchester.

fairly satisfactory, though there are, perhaps, one or two details in which they might be improved. It is difficult to criticise regulations such as these, because any criticism must almost necessarily be more destructive than constructive, and anyone can be destructive. The fact is that it almost passes the wit of man to devise anything in the shape of a trial which shall at once combine a thorough test of the several qualities of the competing cars, eliminate the element of luck, and provide a set of comparative data to enable us to distinguish between good, better, and best. Now, as to the details, the Trial is to be confined to "light four-wheeled touring-cars fitted with reverse." That, of course, rules out the cycle-car class proper, or such of them as run on three wheels or are not equipped with a reverse speed. That is as it should be, for the reason that what we want to encourage is the



EARL AND COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM'S NEW CAR: A STANDARD 30-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SHEFFIELD-SIMPLEX, WITH VAN-DEN-PLAS BODY, AT THEIR YORKSHIRE HOME, WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE.

The car is a Leath-Limousine, fitted throughout with electric lighting. The body-work, by Van-den-plas, is finished in yellow, with a black top. The interior is sumptuously upholstered in grey, with yellow trimmings.

development of the

class is concerned, and that it, moreover, desires to attract sufficient entries to ensure success. If that is

A CAR RECENTLY SUPPLIED TO A WILTSHIRE LADY: A 30-35-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SIDDELEY-DEASY.

This car was recently acquired by Mrs. H. Harris, of Bowden, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Both the chassis and coach-work were supplied through Messrs. S. and A. Fuller, of Bath, a well-known West Country firm.

me that he has ordered a new car which is already fitted as a standard with a particular make of electric-lighting plant. He wants my advice about the fitting of a self-starter. In the first place, I would say that as the car he names has an engine which is quite on the small side, and is, in my experience, one of the easiest of starters, I scarcely advise the additional expense of the electric starter. If he does not mind spending money on what is frankly a luxury, let him by all means please himself—I have done my duty by pointing out that, in the case of the car in question, it is not an absolute necessity, such as I consider a starter to be in the case of anything larger than a 15-9. So far as concerns the matter in hand, if my correspondent has quite made up his mind, I should advise him to communicate with the makers of the car and ask them to quote him a price for fitting his vehicle with a C.A.V. starter and lighting set.

The ARGYLL

THE proved efficiency of the Argyll Single Sleeve Valve Engine—the safety of the Argyll Four-wheel Diagonal Braking System and the beautiful Argyll design and bodywork—"the finest coach-work in the world"—combine to place the Argyll in the very forefront of the motor world.

Let **your** car be an Argyll and you are ready to go anywhere at any time—it gives a day after day service at a minimum cost for upkeep and running.

Argyll 1914 Models.

15/30 h.p. Torpedo Car	...	...	...	£495.
25/50 h.p. Torpedo Car	...	...	...	£675.
25/50 h.p. Limousine or Landalette	...	...	...	£825.

These cars are fully equipped, including: One Man Hood, Screen, 3 Lamps, Horn, Tool Outfit, Detachable Wheels, Spare Wheel, 5 Tyres, Number Plate, Petrol Gauge, etc.

May we personally demonstrate the Argyll superiorities to you?

ARGYLLS LTD., Head Office and Works: **Alexandria, Scotland.**

London Showrooms: 6, Great Marlborough Street, W.

And at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Cardiff, Newcastle, Leeds, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, etc.

Argylls Ltd.
Head Office Works
Alexandria
Scotland.

London Showrooms.
6, Great Marlborough St.
W.

**Simply
glorious!**

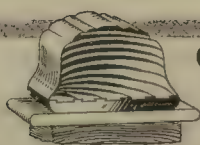
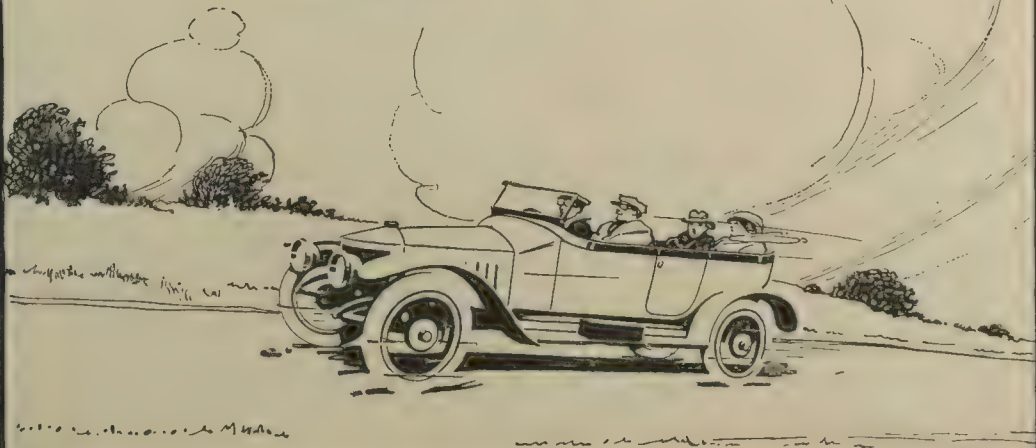
Never had such a time.

No, it wasn't a new car, my
tyres made the difference.
They are the latest and I was
able to fit them without alter-
ation to my present rims.
Tyre trouble does not exist
for me now.

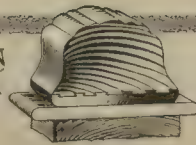
I have adopted



**“Continental
Oversize Tyres”**



**CONTINENTAL T PATTERN
Solid Band Tyres
for Commercial Vehicles**

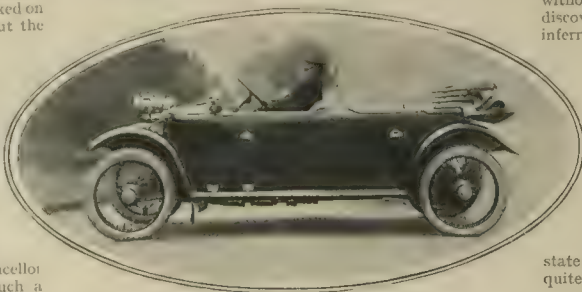


(Continued.)

I certainly do not advise him simply to hang on a starter and run it with a dynamo and battery which were never intended for the service. He might find them satisfactory, but there is a risk. I do not think the firm which makes the lighting set for the car in question has yet embarked on the making of a self-starter, but I do know all about the C.A.V., and can with confidence recommend it.

The Taxation of Old Cars. Readers of these notes may remember that, a few weeks ago, I asked what had become of the suggested deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to the taxation of old cars. They may also remember that I expressed my willingness to lay a shade of odds that there would be no reduction. The motoring powers that be seem to have taken the hint that it was time something was done, or that we knew what was happening in the matter, for I see that Mr. Joynton-Hicks, Chairman of the A.A., asked the Chancellor the other day if he had been asked to receive such a deputation. Mr. Lloyd George replied to the effect that he had received such a request, but that he had been obliged to refuse to see the suggested deputation, for the reason that he was quite unable to see his way to afford relief in the desired direction. For my own part, I have always recognised that the owners of obsolete cars are very unjustly treated by the subsisting basis of taxation; but, all the same, I have thought that the case was one in

which it was probably for the best that sleeping dogs should be allowed to lie. If there is going to be any revision at all, then I am a false prophet if it does not take the shape of a still heavier impost on the owners of up-to-date



A ROOMY TOURING CAR-DE-LUXE: A NEW MODEL OF A 25-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER LANCHESTER.

The car easily accommodates five passengers. It is finished and upholstered in blue, and has wide doors to both the driver's and passengers' seats.

powerful cars. More money is to be wanted for the roads, if the Government finds time during the present session

to bring in its proposed Highway Bill. The estimates for every department are going up by leaps and bounds, and people who understand these things tell me that we have about reached the limit of capacity for taxation—so what hope could there be of a reduction in any direction, let alone to relieve a section of the community which is supposed to be possessed of more than its fair share of this world's goods? It must not be forgotten that in many quarters the term "motorist" is still supposed to be synonymous with that of "millionaire."

Unauthorised Speed-Limit Notices.

The A.A. has recently found it necessary, in the interests of road-users, to take action in connection with the erection of unauthorised speed-limit warnings. In taking up this attitude with regard to such unauthorised signs, the Association

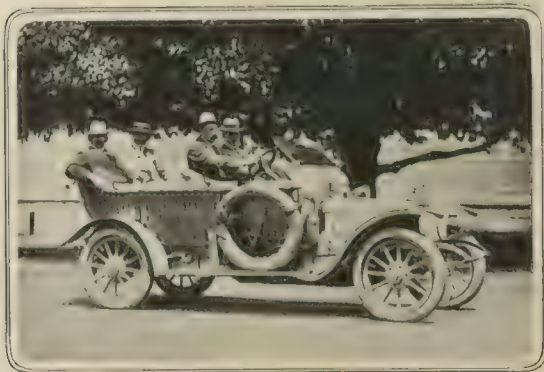
has in mind the fact that, were this practice to be allowed to continue unchecked, road-users would find it difficult to discriminate between warning notices erected with the sanction of the Local Government Board and those erected without such necessary authority. Recently the A.A. discovered that the local authorities had erected notices inferring a six-miles speed-limit on the Chester Road, where it passes Birmingham. As this restriction had not been authorised by the Local Government Board, the Association communicated with the surveyor, and ultimately offered to supply "Cross Roads" warning signs in place of the offending speed-limit signs. This offer has now been accepted by the Highways Sub-Committee, and the necessary signs supplied for erection.

The thanks of motorists are certainly due to the A.A. for its action, for it is sufficiently obvious that if the erection of these quite unauthorised speed-limit signs were to continue, a state of things would ensue which would soon become quite intolerable.

A New Beldam Tyre.

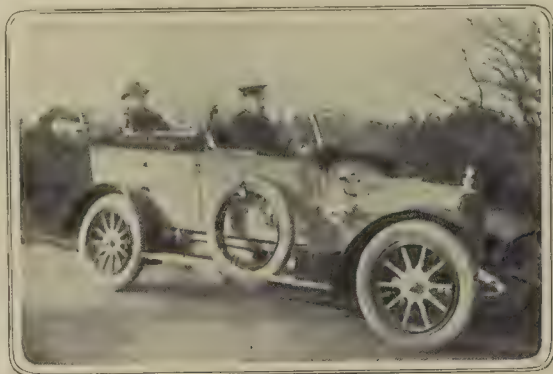
The well-known Beldam motor tyre has now made its appearance in a new type, to be known as the Beldam combination "V" steel-studded. This is constructed on lines similar to the "V" steel-studded tyre introduced last autumn and exhibited at Olympia in November, but differs from it by the substitution of diamond-shaped wells in the tread for the oval ones used in the former type, and

(Continued overleaf.)



SECOND IN THE AUSTRALIAN A.C. RELIABILITY TRIALS: A 12-H.P. TALBOT THAT HAS COVERED 33,000 MILES.

The Talbot, which is in its fourth year, scored full marks for reliability and showed an exemplary fuel-mileage. It was only 21 points (out of a possible 700) behind the aggregate of the winning car, which was a 25-h.p. 1914 model.



A CAR RECENTLY SUPPLIED TO A LONDON MOTORIST: A NEW 14-18-H.P. ADLER CABRIO-LANDAULETTE.

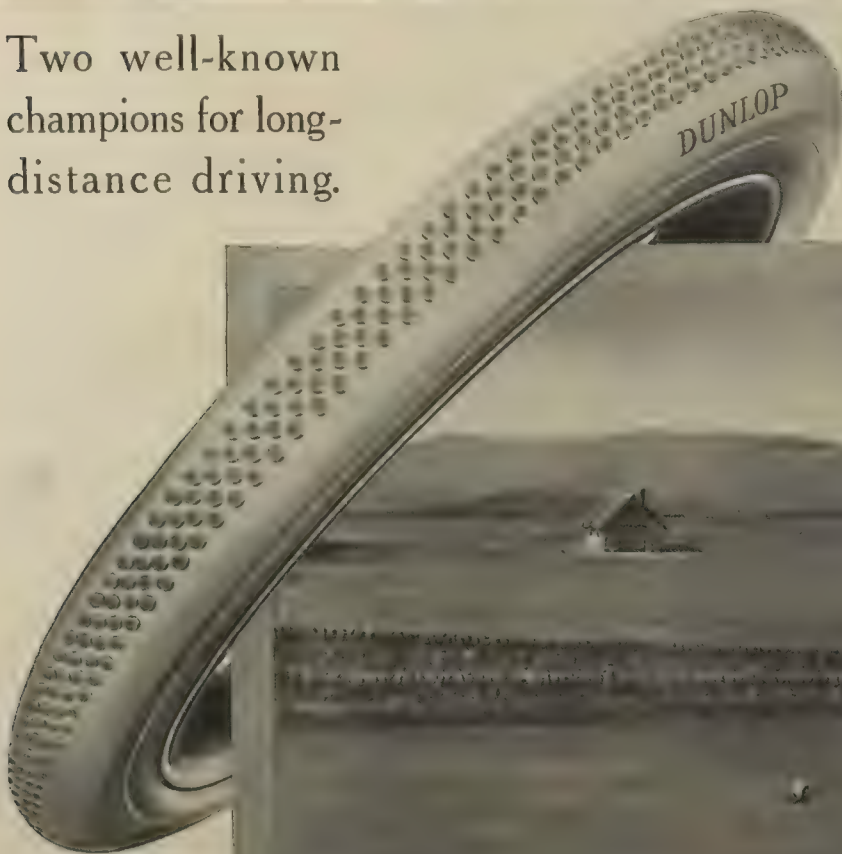
This is a car recently supplied to Mr. Walter Mason, of Woodfield, Forest Hill, by Messrs. Morgan and Co., Ltd., of Old Bond Street and Long Acre. It is, as our photograph shows, a particularly neat-looking car.

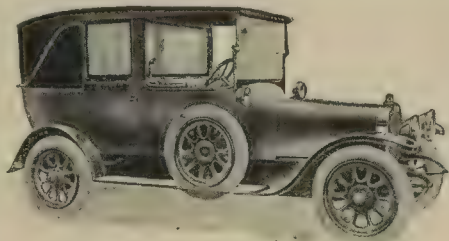
Two well-known champions for long-distance driving.

DUNLOP

TYRES

AND "V" GOLF BALLS.





25/50 h.p. TALBOT Cabriolet.
R.A.C. Rating 25.6 h.p. Brake h.p. 55.

A VERSATILE type of car, quiet and tractable for town driving, speedy and powerful on country roads. Eminently suitable for every occasion, with ample power and accommodation for all motoring requirements. The whole superstructure of the body can easily be lowered to leave an open car for congenial weather.

INVINCIBLE
TALBOT

Catalogue of all models on request.

CLEMENT TALBOT, LIMITED
Automobile Engineers and Manufacturers,
BARLBY RD., NORTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

THE HIGHEST POINT
TO WHICH MOTOR
DESIGN HAS YET
ATTAINED. TIMES, Nov. 8/13



Social functions

in town and country demand a car the appearance of which is distinctive even in its refinement. Such a car is the Sheffield-Simplex. Its dignity is exclusive and can be easily associated with those motorists who expect in a car the highest expression of good taste. Moreover, a Sheffield-Simplex excels in every feature which encourages entirely satisfactory motoring. It is up-to-date in every sense, possessing an equipment modern and complete. A visit of inspection to our showrooms incurs no obligation to purchase, and a fully illustrated catalogue of all models is free on request.

30 H.P. 6-CYL.
CHASSIS, £695.
30 H.P. 6-CYL.
CHASSIS, COM-
PLETE with U.S.L.
Electric Self-Starter
and Lighter, and all
dashboard instruments

£885

SHEFFIELD - SIMPLEX MOTOR WORKS, LTD.,
20, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
Telephones: Mayfair 6210 & 6211. Telegrams: "Shefflex, London."



SIZAIRE BERWICK



"Le Dernier Cri."

"The very last word in modern design." That is the deliberately expressed opinion of the *Motor* regarding the Sizaire-Berwick. And it is true. The finish of every detail of the magnificently proportioned chassis is perfect. No less noteworthy is the elegance and luxuriousness of the complete car, and to drive in one is a revelation in power, smoothness, flexibility and comfort. May we arrange a trial?

20 H.P. (90 x 160 mm.)

F. W. BERWICK & CO., Ltd.,
18, Berkeley St., Piccadilly, London, W., Eng.
Telegr.: "Berickars, London." Teleph.: 1140 & 3357 Gerrard.



A
consignment
of Sizaire-Berwick
chassis at Folkestone.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

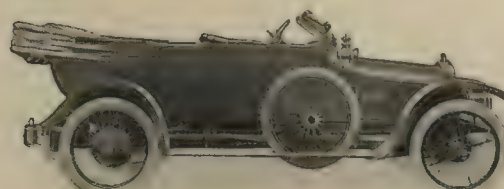
ONE TYPE CHASSIS ONLY
suitable for all types of bodies.

(Springing, gear ratio, and rake of steering specially
arranged to suit particular type of body fitted.)

STRAKER-SQUIRE

The World's Best 15-20 h.p. Car.

Having concentrated our entire energies and experience during the past six years on the construction of the ONE MODEL ONLY, we now justly claim to possess the Best Medium-powered Car on the world's market.



15-20 h.p. Straker-Squire Four-seater, complete £502.

S. STRAKER & SQUIRE, Ltd., 75-77, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.

The number of studs in each well being increased from two to four. The tread has "V"-shaped projections which permit of the natural displacement of the rubber and so reduce the tendency to "heaping-up" and the consequent cutting of the tread. It is claimed that this tyre possesses a distinct advantage over the ordinary type of steel-studded tyre, in which the studs protrude from the rubber or other substance used to form the tread. This I am quite prepared to believe, though I have had no actual road experience of this tyre.

First Blood to the Vauxhall.

In making the fastest time of the day in the recent Cambridge University Automobile Club's hill-climb, Mr. J. W. Read, who drove a 25-h.p. Vauxhall, repeated his performance in the Club's hill-climb of last year. On both occasions the 'Varsity motorists turned out with some very fast cars. This latest success of the Vauxhall gives it the credit of securing first honours of the hill-climbing season.

Oaklands in an American Race. They seem to take their racing very seriously in America, to judge by reports to hand of a road event held, of all places, in Uruguay, and which seems comparable to the historic Peking-to-Paris race. The race in question was over a nominal distance of 1800 kilometres, the course being from Montevideo to Salto, via Paso de los Toros, Paysandu, Mercedes, San José, Canelones, and back to Montevideo. But between these places no definite route was mapped out, and it is estimated that Martin's Oakland car—two of the three cars which succeeded in completing the course were Oaklands—covered at least twelve hundred miles owing to repeated detours in search of points at which to ford the rivers intersecting the routes.

With two or three exceptions, all the rivers lacked bridges and had to be forded. Most had sandy beds and were only about three feet in depth; but one has a Spanish name meaning literally, "get out if you can!"—which is sufficient indication of its troublesome nature from a motorist's point of view.

In spite of all the difficulties of the course, the Oakland came through with no more mishap than a bent front axle (sustained in a rocky river bottom) which was easily straightened, and, of course, a whole series of tyre troubles. It appears to me that the fact that the car got through at all is eloquent testimony to its soundness of construction.

W. WHITTALL

Those contemplating the purchase of a bicycle or motor-cycle have not much time to lose if they would have the machine for the first holiday of the year. Easter is now very close, and the selection should not be longer delayed. Various members of the Koval family are riders of Rudge-Whitworths, and, for those who prefer the powered machine, the Rudge-Multi, with its infinitely variable gear, is a motor-bicycle that riders who know it always regard as a favourite. The catalogue of Rudge-Whitworth bicycles and motor-bicycles can be obtained post free from Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., Coventry.

CHESS.

R. WORTERS AND OTHERS.—In No. 3643 the White Pawn at Q Kt 2nd should have been at Q B 2nd to render a solution possible. The correction escaped notice in proof, but you and many others detected the error.

J. G. THEODORE (Kilburn).—You will see we dealt with the point in our Answers to Correspondents last week. It is quite true what you say.

H. C. L. (Southampton).—Apply to Frank Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, W.C., or through any local bookseller.

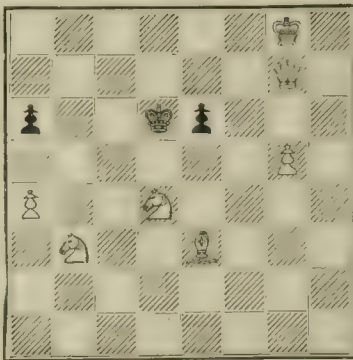
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3642.—By W. FINLAYSON.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P to B 6th	K to Q 5th
2. B to B 2nd	Any move
3. Mates.	

If Black play 1. K to B 5th, 2. B to Kt 6th; if K takes B P, 2. B to R 7th; and if 1. K takes Q P, then 2. B to Kt 7th, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3645.—By R. G. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3636 received from P. F. Staunton (Kolar Gold Field, India); of No. 3637 from C. Willing; of No. 3638 from J. W. Beatty (Toronto), and J. Murray (Quebec); of No. 3639 from H. Grasset Baldwin (Ottawa), G. B. Dyer (Greenfield, Mass., U.S.A.), J. W. Beatty, J. Murray, and H. A. Seller (Denver, Colo., U.S.A.); of No. 3640 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia); of No. 3641 from J. B. Canara (Madeira), J. Verrall (Rodmell), C. Barretto (Madrid), and Blair H. Cochrane (Harting); of No. 3642 from J. Verrall, E. P. Stephenson (Llandudno), F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield), B. Hulsekoff (Penzance), and L. Schlu (Vienna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3643 received from J. G. Locke (Hawick), F. W. Young (Shaftesbury), John Isaacson (Liverpool), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Green (Boulogne), J. Fowler, L. Schlu, J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), J. Cohn (Berlin), J. Smart, W. Best (Dorchester), J. Somes Story (Matlock), W. A. Clark (Whitby), H. F. Deakin (Fullwood), M. S. Chard, J. Willcock (Shrewsbury), R. G. Healey (Leatherhead), E. J. Winter-Wood

(Paignton), W. H. Taylor (Westchill-on-Sea), H. S. Brandreth (Chichester), F. S. Odell (Constitutional Club), Blair H. Cochrane, R. Worters (Canterbury), J. P. V. (Hereford), M. G. D. (Hyde Park), W. Campbell McDonnell (Stoke Newington), and J. G. Theodore (Kilburn).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. E. LASKER and Dr. LETCHWORTH.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Dr. Letchworth)	BLACK (Mr. Lasker)	WHITE (Dr. Letchworth)	BLACK (Mr. Lasker)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Kt to K 4th	P to B 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	16. Kt to Q 6th	P to K B 4th

The Gambit can be as well accepted now as some moves later on, only modern practice favours the delay. What must be avoided is any attempt to hold the material gain of the capture.

3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	17. Kt to K Kt 5	P to K R 3rd
4. P to K 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to R 3rd	B to Q 2nd
5. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	19. Q to R 5th	Kt (Q 4) to K 2nd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
7. B takes P	P to B 3rd		
8. Castles	Kt to Q 4th		
9. B takes B	Kt takes B		
10. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd		
11. Q R to Q sq	Kt to B 3rd		
12. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd		
14. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th		
	Kt to K sq seems necessary to		

Black is in a hopeless tangle; much of his difficulty being due to the bad position of his Queen, which prevents any effective defence by B to K sq.

20. P to K Kt 4th
 B to K sq || 21. Kt takes B | K R takes Kt |
| 22. P takes P | P takes P |
| 23. B to B 4 (ch) | |

Decisive. If Black now play, K to B sq, then 24. Kt to B 4th.

24. B to B 7th
 Q to Q 2nd || 25. B takes Kt | Resigns. |

A NAVY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

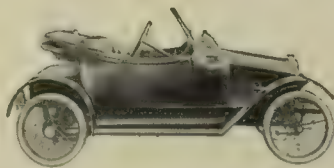
A LITTLE sidelight is thrown on the Ulster problem by Mr. Patrick Macgill's latest work, "Children of the Dead End: the Autobiography of a Navvy" (Herbert Jenkins). The central figure begins his existence in a Catholic portion of Ulster, and we get admirable and all-too-short pictures of the life of the peasantry, who in race, religion, and politics are so bitterly opposed to the Ulster Protestants. The book has no direct bearing on these matters, and for that reason is all the more instructive to the English reader. The little Donegal "Papist" is hired out at a tender age as a labourer to an Orangeman farmer, and the hatred between the two is typical of the corrosion which eats into the heart of Ireland. Soon the boy breaks away, goes to Scotland, and then drifts into that larger conflict, the struggle for existence, which is none the less cruel because it is bloodless. He becomes a navvy, a nomadic worker. Mr. Macgill, as a poet and a man who has lived through these experiences, gives us a precious fragment of literature in tracing the career of his hero. The poets and the novelists who take artistic joy in the portrayal of life, with its light and shade, its tragedy and comedy, its follies and adventures, are wiser than the dull philosophers who would make man a piece of automatic machinery. "Children of the Dead End" is an outstanding piece of work, rich in the human qualities which give life its mystery and its fascination.

"The Leading Light Car."

DEEMSTER

Brief Specification.

1-cyl. Engine, H.I. magneto, Stewart Precision carburettor, balanced one clutch, three speeds and reverse, gate change. Beautifully sprung, and fitted with well-finished two-seater body, with wind screen, Cape car hood, and side curtains, 1 lamps, full tool kit complete.



Investigate this car—it is swift, silent, and economical. A most comfortable car to drive, easy to control, and wonderfully light on tyres.

TRIAL RUNS FREE.

Concessionaires for entire output:

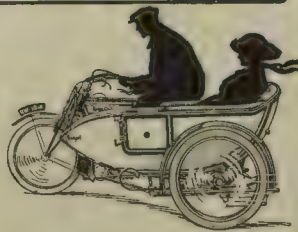
JARROTT, Limited, 24-27, Orchard St., Oxford St., LONDON, W.

178 Gns.

Rudge Multi

The perfect combination

is the Rudge Multi with Rudge coach-built sidecar. Comfort, speed, silence, safety and reliability are the features of this unrivalled vehicle. The infinitely variable Multi Gear, operated by a single lever like a car, is the foundation of its success.



This and much more is fully explained in the new Rudge Multi Catalogue, NOW READY AND POST FREE on receipt of a postcard to:—

Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd.

(Dept. 256), Coventry.

London Depots: 230, Tottenham Court Road (Oxford Street End), W.; 23, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.



By Appointment Cycle Makers to H.M. King George

The Predominant Peugeot

WINS THE FIRST BIG HILL-CLIMB OF THE YEAR (IN THE PARIS-ROUEN TRIAL) FROM A FIELD OF CARS OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION.

EARLY DELIVERIES GIVEN OF
6 h.p. Baby Peugeot - 4-cylinder
12 h.p. Lion Peugeot - 4-cylinder
14 20 h.p. - - - 4-cylinder
20 30 h.p. - - - 4 cylinder
40 50 h.p. - - - 4-cylinder



The most successful car in 1912 and 1913. Watch it during 1914.

PEUGEOT (England) LTD., 10, Brompton Rd., London, S.W.

Telegrams - "Peugeot, London."
Telephone - 871 Kensington.

The All-British Standard

THE All-British "Standard" Cars are rendering stalwart service in every part of Great Britain and in every part of the World. They are noted for their efficiency and reliability. The "All-British Standard" is above all things a "Quality" car. The owner of a "Standard" never wants anything better—at any price. And the price of the "Standard" is extremely moderate. Three models: 9.5 h.p. 4 cyl.; 15 h.p. 4 cyl.; 20 h.p. 4 cyl. Prices from £195 upwards.

May we send you new catalogues and name of nearest Agent?

The Standard Motor Co., LTD., Coventry.

London Agents—

The Pychley Autocar Co., Ltd., 216, Great Portland St., W.



"Buxton" 20 h.p. Three-quarter Landulette, £225.

CANADIAN SUPPLEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



PEERING ABOVE VAST GLACIAL FIELDS—MOUNT ASSINIBOINE, IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Mount Assiniboine, in the Canadian Rockies, near Banff, Alberta, a remarkably interesting picture of which we reproduce here by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is 11,860 feet high. The name "Assiniboine" comes from the Assiniboine, or Stone Indians, a branch of the Sioux, who gave their name also to the district of Assiniboia.

FROM THE PAINTING BY L. DAVID

CANADA, THE GREAT DOMINION: A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

CANADA: ITS NATURAL & COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES, ITS PRESENT, & ITS PROMISES FOR THE FUTURE.

CANADA IN 1914.

THE following pages set out some of the many aspects of Canadian prosperity, and a number of appeals that claim the earnest consideration of farmers and business men. The Dominion of Canada is the wonder of the world; its achievement, already unrivalled in history, is recognised to be still in the early stages; the future will be to the present even more than the present is to the past. Those who are qualified to speak from the depths of knowledge rather than from the heights of optimism say that the Canada of prairie and rapid, of buffalo and Red Indian, is not as far removed from the Canada of to-day as the country to-day is removed from the country of another generation. For all its extraordinary race into the sunshine of prosperity, the population of the Dominion is still below the eight-figure line; and of its agricultural, mineral, and commercial potentialities not a tithe has been realised. So great has been the pace that Canada halted last year for sheer exhaustion. It was necessary to pause, to take stock, to review the whole financial situation, to call a halt to development, to gather strength for the next leap forward. The machinery of the Dominion's movement is largely regulated by the masters of the European money market: theirs is the fuel that feeds the fires of progress, that calls new cities into being, and plants great and thriving interests in their midst. Their hand is felt alike in cities like Toronto and Vancouver, and in the little towns that with no more than a head of him behind them, are clamouring for the loans that will enable them to carry out public works. Last year the troubles in the Balkans and the waste of war pressed hardly upon Canada. With two hundred and fifty millions to pay the price of industrial conquest in Europe, there was but little money for the works of peace in the Overseas Dominions. Financial stringency gave a false impression to those who do not understand the simplest factors that move the money markets. People lost confidence; they thought that Canada would suffer a serious set-back. It was only when the months passed and no failures were reported that confidence returned, and to-day the Dominion has come boldly into the money market as a borrower, and is able to get all she requires on very favourable terms. The momentary set-back was good after all; it enabled the whole position to be examined and strengthened; and while the exceptional harvest was a guarantee to the world at large of natural wealth that no money markets can affect seriously, all the indications of the year now



A FAMOUS WATERSHED, WHOSE TWO STREAMS FLOW ONE TO THE ATLANTIC AND ONE TO THE PACIFIC: THE GREAT DIVIDE—AT STEPHEN.

Four Photographs by O. A. McGinness.

opening point to a renewal of confidence in every direction, to a spread of development, and to further preparation for an event, due in 1915, that is bound to exercise a remarkable and beneficent influence upon the Dominion's destinies—the opening of the Panama Canal. History is in the making,

Canadian town looks in its earliest days to have electric tramway service, well-made and well-lighted streets, and many other of the amenities of modern civilisation. The farmer can command the latest labour-saving devices the farm-labourer can save money, class distinctions as the Old World knows them do not exist, and climatic conditions throughout the Dominion are extremely stimulating, even the rigour of winter being tempered by the perennial gift of sunshine. If Canada were less than is claimed for it, we should not witness the annual flow of emigration thither, and we should not read the story of its ever-increasing natural wealth.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, which is larger than France and England put together, is one of the first provinces to claim attention. Its capital city, Quebec, with a population of 70,000, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern systems; while the commercial capital of the province, Montreal, is the largest city in the Dominion. There are 10,000,000 acres of cleared or arable land, and the Government sells land to settlers at very low prices—less than second-rate land costs to rent in England. Apart from mixed farming, which offers many opportunities to well-trained men, there is an abundance of mineral wealth and a great trade in furs. Pulp, paper, cotton, and tobacco are other leading industries.

ONTARIO.

Ontario boasts milder climatic conditions in the southern division of the province than those that obtain in Quebec—indeed, some of the most favoured districts recall Southern Europe. Vineyards, peach orchards, and tobacco plantations are to be found in plenty in the south, and the development of the sugar-beet industry is remarkable. Stock-breeding is a favoured and profitable industry, and in the comparison of field-crop values Ontario leads all Canada, its annual production being estimated at about £65,000,000. In the north, where the climate is more rigorous, the Government offers farms of 160 acres at two shillings per acre—rare temptation to men who are not afraid to wrestle with Nature. The mineral wealth of northern Ontario is coming into prominence, and it is believed that gold exists in very large quantities. Ontario's manufacturing achievements are considerable, and there is a very wide field for capitalistic enterprise in this direction as well as in mining. In the manufacturing area electric power from the Falls of Niagara and other suitable waters



PHOTOGRAPHED IN ITS NATIVE HAUNTS: A BEAR, NEAR THE NEW CANADIAN MOTOR-ROAD, THE HIGHWAY OF THE GREAT DIVIDE.

and it is a history of hard work, happy life, and safe prosperity in which every Englishman with health and the capacity to work, and any number of Englishwomen with the same endowment, may look to take part. They will be welcomed, from Nova Scotia in the east to British Columbia in the

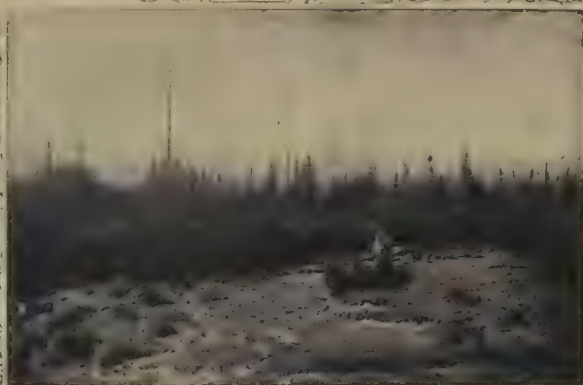
west, and over the thousands of miles that separate the one province from the other; the feast is spread, and all who are fit to partake are bidden guests and welcome. There is abundance of hard work, but there are few hardships; modern invention and the means of rapid communication have changed the conditions that prevailed only a few years back, have softened countless asperities and smoothed many rough places. The pioneer has not to endure what his father would have suffered on a like quest. Already every district to which the Englishman is summoned has close connection with the railway lines that are so fast uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; the young



ON CANADA'S 553-MILE MOTOR-HIGHWAY THROUGH SCENERY, BEGINNING THE HOWE RIVER BRIDGE, MOUNT CASTLE.



PROTECTING FOOD AND SUPPLIES FROM PREDATORY ANIMALS DURING THE MAKING OF THE MOTOR-HIGHWAY: BUILDING A CACHE.



ON A HUNTING TRIP NORTH OF QUEBEC: MR. J. J. MEAGHER BRINGING AN EMPTY CANOE DOWN RAPIDS.

Some of the rapids are swift and full of rocks, and provide very exciting sport. It requires skill and years of experience to shoot rapids in a canoe. The rapid in the photograph is particularly easy—not at all a fair example of the difficulties. Mr. Meagher is a well-known advocate.

is distributed at cost price to municipalities, and is now reaching the agricultural areas. Toronto, London, Hamilton, Fort William, and Port Arthur—the last two at the head of the Great Lakes—are monuments of Ontario's achievement; they are cities of which all Canadians are justly proud. Ontario has an area of more than 400,000 square miles, and within that area every form of human activity can find profitable scope.

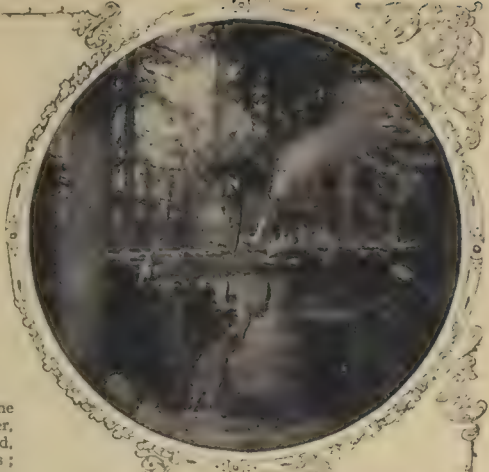
MANITOBA.

Manitoba is the oldest province of the Canadian West, and boasts a superb climate, more than ordinarily invigorating. It claims to give the best grain in the Dominion, and has lately had its boundaries very considerably enlarged by extension northward and eastward to the edge of Hudson's Bay. It has now a direct ocean route to all markets, and is offering free homesteads to suitable men. There is a provincial agricultural college which will soon be in a position to house and to teach upwards of five hundred students, and will thereby enrich the land with a constant supply of men, and women too, who have been taught to practise the best and most modern methods. The future of Manitoba is largely agricultural, but the province boasts in Winnipeg one of the most remarkable cities in the Dominion. It is a great railway centre, the seat of three hundred factories, a city that looks in the near future to have a quarter of a million inhabitants, though less

than fifty years ago it did not exist. Brandon, famous for its winter and summer fairs, is the second city of the province, and has an enormous distributing trade that grows year by year. It is situated on the Assiniboine River, some 130 miles west of Winnipeg. Stimulated by its recent accession of valuable territory, Manitoba is developing apace in all directions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is in British Columbia that the rigours of the Canadian climate are conquered by the mild influence of the Pacific sea-board. Vancouver, the great city on the mainland, has nearly 200,000 inhabitants; Victoria, the capital, has 60,000. In the matter of coal and water power, Nature has dealt very bountifully with this province: the land is highly mineralised and splendidly wooded; the rivers teem with fish; the



SEEN DURING A HUNTING TRIP IN CANADA: A HUNTER'S SHANTY

Canada is famous for sport, and many a man who is in cities for the greater part of the year spends his holidays on hunting trips.

wheat-belt. Other thriving cities of Saskatchewan are Saskatoon, which has collected 20,000 inhabitants in the ten years or less of its active existence; Moose Jaw, with as many people gathered in even less time; North Battleford, centre of mixed farming; and Prince Albert. The growth of land-values in and round Saskatchewan's leading cities is astonishing, and is the source of many vast fortunes.

ALBERTA.

Alberta claims that it could place Great Britain and Ireland within its borders twice over on new ground each time, and yet have plenty of land that the newcomers did not touch. It is a high-standing, sunny province, mild enough in parts for stock to winter out of doors. There are nearly 4000 miles of railway line in the province; and the harvest record of 1913 was over eighty million bushels. Coal, salt, asphalt, natural gas and petroleum

abound; cattle-breeding, dairy and mixed farming and poultry-keeping are valuable additions to wheat-raising. The possibilities of Alberta are infinite, and there is ample room, together with abundant opportunity, for hundreds of thousands of people in this province alone. Edmonton, the capital, and Calgary, the Wonder City of the West, are the centres of Alberta's commercial activity; they have grown at a pace that has become historical. Calgary, a "cow-town" in the early eighties, holds 70,000 people to-day, and is still growing fast.



IN WINTER QUARTERS: BUFFALO IN THE "ZOO" PARK, WINNIPEG.

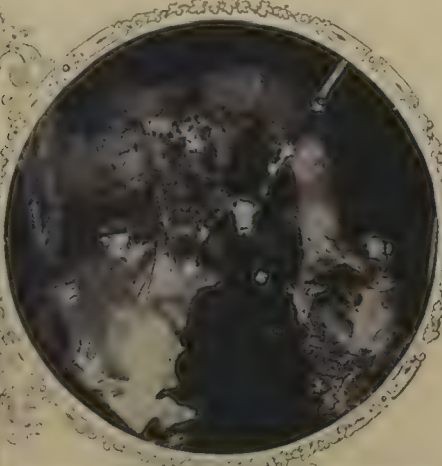
produce reaches our tables and tells its own story. Great as the prosperity of the province has been in the past, the opening of the Panama Canal must needs do much to increase it; and the Government is already preparing for coming events by the development of public works, to which attention is called elsewhere in this issue. The conditions of life for a hardworking and skilled farmer are probably better in British Columbia than in any part of the world, and the progress of the province in matters of education is remarkable, even for Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan stands mid-most the prairie provinces, high above sea-level, with a hot summer and a cold winter that seem to be equally welcome to the people there, who find in the bracing air a stimulus that balances all temporary disadvantages. The area of the province is 150,000,000 acres, and the population has grown from less than one hundred thousand to half-a-million in the past dozen years. Wheat-growing and dairy-farming are the special farm industries. Regina, the thriving capital, is the meeting-place of eight lines of railway, and it is estimated that this number will be trebled in the next few years, owing to the great demand for railway facilities in the great



A JOURNEY WHICH IS CARRY AND PADDLE, PADDLE AND CARRY, ALL DAY: READY TO PACK CANOES DURING A HUNTING TRIP NORTH OF QUEBEC.



A NIGHT SCENE IN THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO: ROUND THE CAMP FIRE.



IN THE RAPIDLY GROWING CANADIAN CITY OF WHICH BRITANNIA PARK IS A NEW AND THRIVING SUBDIVISION: RIVER STREET WEST, MOOSE JAW—LOOKING WEST.

companies, will understand what it means to have one of the largest elevators in Canada on a property. Commercial development follows as a matter of course, for trade is focussed on the spot. In addition to this giant elevator, Britannia Park will

WITH VEHICLES RATHER DIFFERENT FROM THE CART WHICH LORD DUNSMORE MENDED WITH A MOOSE'S JAW-BONE. THE JUNCTION OF HIGH STREET AND MAIN STREET, MOOSE JAW.

AMONG cities of Western Canada that have attracted an ever-increasing measure of public attention and patronage during the past few years, Moose Jaw, in Saskatchewan, is undoubtedly a leader. They tell us that forty or fifty years ago, when the West was just beginning to develop its infinite possibilities, Lord Dunsmore, then a pioneer travelling across the prairie, broke the wheel of his wagon. Looking about him, he found the jaw-bone of a moose, and, to the great astonishment of some prairie Indians, mended the wheel with it. The Indians called the place Moose Jaw, in memory of the white man's skill and resource. To-day the city that has taken the name stands upon the site of the achievement, and what a city it has become! It brings its water-supply through twenty miles of pipes; it has a population of 30,000 people or more; one of its modern hotels cost a million dollars to erect; there are two theatres, a high college and collegiate institute, a dozen churches, and over 3000 scholars in the city; and there is an electric street railway with a dozen miles of track. The city is rich: in 1912 it voted 140,000 dols. to beautifying the streets, the parks, and the river drives. It claims to have the lowest taxation in Western Canada; but, of course, the chief point of advantage is the city's position in the great wheat belt. It claims to be "the buckle of the belt," and its further claim is that the marvellous growth of the past few years has not been brought about with the aid of any "boom." Settlers, British-born for the most part, have gone to Moose Jaw because they have heard of its advantages from friends; and there is no Western city of like size that has a smaller foreign element.

Now the city is no longer able to contain all the prosperity that good management and remarkable situation have brought about; and the subdivision on its outskirts known as Britannia Park, is attracting the attention of residents and settlers alike. Britannia Park stands on either side of the picturesque Thunder Creek; the Canadian Pacific Railway is running a spur line right up to it, and it is believed that the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will follow. A street-car service will connect the subdivision with the city, and the Exhibition grounds of Moose Jaw will be in Britannia Park. The Park is to be an industrial as well as a residential centre; the Dominion Government has selected it for the site of a million-dollar storage elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. Those who are familiar with the system under which the Canadian corn harvest is stored in elevators, and there handled direct by the railway



SHOWING WHAT MOOSE JAW'S THREE AND A-HALF MILLION BUSHEL CONCRETE GRAIN-ELEVATOR NOW BEING BUILT IN BRITANNIA PARK WILL LOOK LIKE: A GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

soon hold the largest flax-mills in Canada, now in course of construction. Lying as it does nearly between

Britannia Park are spending nearly half a million dollars on road-grading and other improvements, and have already secured a fine water-supply. The new subdivision is only three miles from the centre of Moose Jaw, and its site has been very carefully chosen. Indeed, it may be said that the men who put down their money in the first instance cannot afford to make mistakes. They hazard much to win the approval of a very critical public, and unless they have something very good to offer, their capital is spent in vain. Britannia Park is making a double appeal. As an industrial centre, the action of the Dominion Government and of the great manufacturing companies that have established themselves there has already removed the issue from doubt; while on the residential side, it is said that between 100 and 150 private residences will be erected during the coming summer. It is almost impossible for the Englishman who has not visited Canada to realise the pace at which progress moves. The bare subdivision of to-day is a hive of industry six months hence; within a year it has a good hotel, a hospital, street cars, a theatre, electric light, the telephone, and other amenities for which the stay-at-home Englishman who does not live in a thriving town must wait in vain.

One of the leading real-estate firms of Moose Jaw, Richard Loney and Co., Ltd., is largely interested in the new town site, and is prepared to supply the fullest information to all who are concerned to acquire it. Those who make money in Canada are the people who act promptly. The successful investor considers the proposition while it is young, before it has grown big enough to have yielded profit to half-a-dozen intermediaries. Few of those who have invested in Canada

with their eyes open, and after proper inquiry, have lost money; but very many have made less than they should have made because they delayed and gave the courageous few ample time to get in on the ground-floor. Britannia Park is a suburb in the making, chosen by men on the spot. To-day it offers the careful investor a tempting proposition; but as the months pass the prices will rise and the ultimate profit, whether for residence or investment, must needs diminish. We are on the eve of another spell of enormous activity in Canada. In a few weeks the tide of emigration will begin to roll from the Old World to the New, and tens of thousands of men with capital or industry, or both, will be pouring out over the vast Canadian West.



IN THE HEART OF THE CITY WHICH CLAIMS TO BE "THE BUCKLE OF THE GREATEST WHEAT-BELT IN THE WORLD": MAIN STREET, MOOSE JAW.

Winnipeg and Calgary, Moose Jaw is bound to grow steadily, and in a little while Britannia Park must needs be a still more important place than it is to-day. It is not without a wise prevision that owners of land in

They will seek, for choice, the districts where opportunity has most to offer. Thousands will go first to Moose Jaw, and many will go on to Britannia Park. There are many chances in Canada, but they do not live long.



SHOWING, IN THE FOREGROUND, THE NEW DOMINION GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROACHING COMPLETION: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.

BUILT SPECIALLY FOR MOTOR-CARS: A SPLENDID ROAD IN CANADA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY O. A. MCGUINNESS.



ON THE BANFF-WINDERMERE SECTION
THE HIGHWAY: SINCLAIR CANYON.



PART OF THE FINISHED GRADE, UNSURFACED: A SECTION
OF THE ROAD NEAR THE SINCLAIR HOT SPRINGS.



UNDER CONSTRUCTION: THE STEEL BRIDGE OVER
THE BOY RIVER, NEAR MOUNT CASTLE STATION.



GRADING FREE-STUMPS, WITH THE BRIDGE
BUILT OUT BY TEAMS: ACLE.



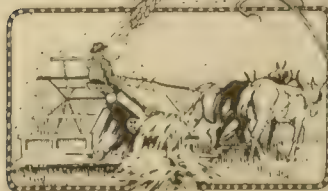
NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE BUFFALO PASS:
A VIEW OF THE VERMILION RIVER.

The photographs here given illustrate that length of the 553-mile motor-highway which lies between Banff and Windermere. The whole scheme provides for an automobile road through one of the most picturesque passes in the Rocky Mountains, and traversing the grandest scenery in North America, from Calgary to Banff, to connect with the existing Government road through the beautiful Columbia Valley, which, again, will connect with a road constructed some few years ago by the Alberta Government from Elko, over the Crow's Nest Pass, to Fort MacLeod, where there is a well-established road back to Calgary. The road will be known as The Highway of the Great Divide,

and should certainly attract vast numbers of motorists. It was begun in July 1912. The Banff to Windermere stretch is 75 miles long, and goes through magnificent scenery. It crosses the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway a mile west of Mount Castle Station; that is, 100 miles west of Calgary. From the summit of the road to the summit of the Vermilion Pass (5344 feet), the highway runs along mountains, and in every direction the Canadian Rockies are seen. British Columbia is then entered, and again there are perfect views. The fourth illustration shows the 66-foot-wide "right of way." The road, which may occupy any position in this, averages sixteen feet wide.



MIXED FARMING IN GREATER MANITOBA.



COUNTRIES that have a great deal to offer have, as a rule, certain definite requirements. Mineralised land is of little value if there are no miners and no capitalists; agricultural possibilities are lost if there are no husbandmen. In Canada, a vast realm that boasts so many varieties of soil and climate, it is essential for the intending settler to know where he should go to get the best results for what he has to offer.

For many reasons, the small farmer and the large farmer alike are turning towards the Dominion. The cause is not far to seek. In some districts in Great Britain, there are high rents and vexatious restrictions, security of tenure is often hard to get, and in the most favourable circumstances it is often difficult for a prosperous man to increase his holding to a point that will enable him to find full scope for his activities. British farmers are not satisfied with the "all-wheat" propositions of certain districts in Canada; not that the profits are small, for everybody knows they are large, but rather because British-born men have the tradition of mixed farming. They want corn and hay, a dairy, sheep and cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, and fruit. In these they can find varied occupation for all the members of a family, and, should one source of profit fail, there are half-a-dozen others that may succeed. For the man who seeks to carry on mixed farming in surroundings that no part of Canada

IN A PROVINCE WHERE EDUCATION IS FREE AND GOOD, AND NOT LIMITED TO CHILDREN:
A TYPICAL FARM HOME NEAR BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Photograph by Davidson and Gowen.

farmer expense, and to provide him with the short cut and the straight road to success. The Dominion Government Experimental Farm is at Brandon, and the



STOCK-RAISING IN CANADA: A FLOCK OF SHEEP
NEAR GLADSTONE, MANITOBA.

fruits of its work are at the service of one and all. To give an idea of the interest Canadians take in national and provincial progress, it may be remarked that this thriving town of Brandon has a population of about 18,000 people, and that more than 80,000 people come to its Inter-Provincial Fair, held on grounds extending over 112 acres!

It is, of course, one thing to raise good crops and stock, and quite another to market them. In this country many a farmer finds this last problem the only troublesome one; in Greater or New Manitoba, there are buyers waiting for

everything the farmer can put before them. Last year, Winnipeg merchants imported 700,000 lb. of butter, for sale in the province, and one firm alone bought nearly 50,000 sheep from the United States. The same firm bought nearly 4,000,000 eggs from across the border.

In Brandon alone, over half a million eggs came from the States last year. For many years to come the demand for farm produce in Greater Manitoba must exceed the supply, and prices are very good. The wealth of the soil is shown by crop returns. We find oats producing up to 100 bushels to the acre, and barley rising to 60 bushels. It pays to raise such crops, and to keep up a proper system of rotation. Green fodder alone varies from 10 to 25 tons per acre, and has never been known to fail, even in dry seasons! The fat-stock prize at Chicago, U.S.A., last year went to a Brandon farmer, Mr. J. D. McGregor. Alfalfa is extensively and profitably raised; and on the experimental farm two grade steers turned, between May 8 and Aug. 28, on to an acre of pasture seeded to become grass on summer fallow, put on sufficient profit weight to pay the price of the field on which they were fed. The profit was just over 17 dols., and the price of the field was fifteen. It should be said that the price of wild land is generally under £2 per acre, and even the cultivated or improved lands in Greater Manitoba can be bought for £7 per acre. Mixed farming generally



A SIGHT TO CHEER THE HEART OF CINDERELLA'S
FAIRY GODMOTHER: IN A MANITOBA PUMPKIN-FIELD.

can beat, and under conditions of life that no country on earth can excel, the maritime-prairie province of Greater Manitoba leaves little room for another choice. In the first place, the climate is magnificent, and the gift of light so generous that one can read in the open as late as 9 p.m., and football matches are often played in the evening. The winter, though cold, is dry and invigorating; the sporting possibilities of the province are inexhaustible. While the whole horse-power of Canada's rivers is set out at 16,500,000, the share of New Manitoba is 5,500,000; and here we have some suggestion of the industrial possibilities of the near future. Education is free and good; and school-children living over one mile from school in the "consolidated" districts are conveyed to and fro in covered vehicles at the public expense. The province had the first Provincial Agricultural College in Western Canada, for education is not limited to children. Experimental farms are always at work to save the



STATE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE CANADIAN FARMER: THE ENTRANCE
TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT BRANDON.

Photograph by Davidson and Gowen.



WOMEN AS FIELD-LABOURERS: GATHERING CITRON
ON A FARM AT EAST KILDONAN, MANITOBA.

includes bee-keeping, and the apiarist of Manitoba looks to take one hundred pounds of surplus honey from each hive!

Manitoba is the first province of Western Canada. It has every modern advantage, even rural telephones. The Manitoba corn is the first to ripen, and gets on to the market before the more westerly farms send their grain through in bulk that lowers prices. Manitoba is the geographical centre, the commercial focus, of the Dominion. It is the meeting-place of the railroad systems, and in Winnipeg it has one of the greatest and most prosperous cities of British North America. The territory is vast: the province of Manitoba to-day has an area of nearly 150,000,000 acres, and possesses a maritime coast-line which includes the two navigable harbours on Hudson Bay, Churchill and Nelson. Soon she will have a direct ocean route to all the world's great markets. Intending settlers in Canada should write to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration at Winnipeg



IN THE CANADIAN PROVINCE BEST SUITED TO MIXED FARMING:
A FIELD OF MANITOBA PEAS AT BRANDON.



WHERE MIXED FARMING PROVIDES OCCUPATION FOR ALL THE MEMBERS OF A FAMILY:
A TYPICAL MANITOBA FARMSTEAD.

Photographs by Davidson and Gowen.

CANADA'S FERTILITY: THE PASTORAL AND PICTURESQUE IN MANITOBA.



BY THE SIDE OF A MANITOBA RIVER
A FINE FARMSTEAD.



A CHARMING SCENE
IN THE KILDONAN DISTRICT.



SMILING NATURE
IN THE KILDONAN DISTRICT OF MANITOBA.



A PASTORAL SCENE
IN THE KILDONAN DISTRICT.



IN THE FERTILE WEST:
A BEAUTIFUL SPOT ON THE SWAN RIVER, MANITOBA.

It is claimed that, for the man who wishes to carry on mixed farming in surroundings which no other part of the great Dominion can excel, and under very excellent conditions of life, no other place is better than the Maritime-Prairie Province of Greater Manitoba. The climate, for instance, is magnificent; the winter, though cold, is dry and

invigorating; the sporting possibilities are inexhaustible. In addition, it may be noted that, while the total horse-power of Canada's rivers is set at 16,500,000, New Manitoba's share is 5,500,000. The two chief rivers of this part of the province are the Nelson and the Churchill, which flow into Hudson Bay at Port Nelson and Churchill.

•MANITOBA•

•MANITOBA•

STREET-RAILWAYS IN THE GATEWAY-CITY OF CANADA.

CITIZENS of Winnipeg ("the Gateway-City of Canada," as the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel called it in a recent address to its Canadian Club) are justly proud of the street-railway transportation system owned and operated by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. Visitors invariably remark that the system of Winnipeg, from the point of equipment, management, and operation, is among the best on the American continent. The rise and progress of the Company is typical of the tremendous advance Canada, and particularly Western Canada, has made in the last few years. Incorporated and organised in 1892 with an issued and paid-up capital stock of \$300,000.00, the expansion of the Company has necessitated this capital stock being increased from time to time until now the issued and paid-up common stock is \$9,000,000.00, upon which the Company is paying a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum in quarterly payments, and is yearly putting away a reasonable surplus.

At the time of the formation of the Company, in 1892, the population of the City of Winnipeg was approximately

THE PROPERTY OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY: IN RIVER PARK.

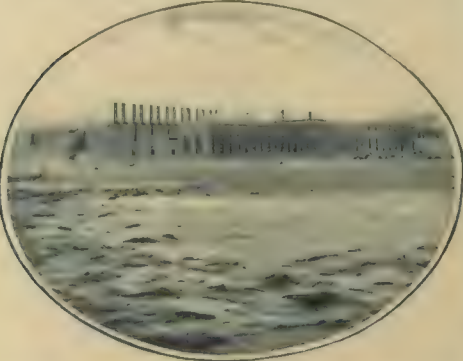
IN "THE GATEWAY-CITY" OF CANADA: FORT GARRY GATE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

increasing faster than the Company can supply it. It is also engaged in the business of selling electric light and power in the City of Winnipeg and the surrounding municipalities. It gets its energy from two sources: in the first place, it has a water-power plant situated some fifty miles east of the City of Winnipeg on the Winnipeg River, where approximately 30,000 horse-power is developed to be sent into the city over heavy transmission lines. It

is expected that the two concerns will work in conjunction in supplying the field with electric power and energy.

The Company manufactures its own cars, having a large plant capable of turning out first-class work in the City of Winnipeg, and year by year there is added to the Company's rolling-stock a large number of beautifully finished cars. An illustration of the ordinary car operated on the streets of Winnipeg is given on this page.

A number of subsidiary companies are also operated by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. There is an electric railway line from Winnipeg to Selkirk, a thriving town upon the Red River twenty-two miles distant on the north, over which there is a great deal of travel, many of Winnipeg's business men residing in Selkirk. There is also a company known as the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, operated by the Winnipeg Company, with a line extending through the western suburbs of the city, which are very thickly populated, and out a distance of fifteen miles to the village of Headingly. During the year 1913, the Company has built a line of



POWER FOR WINNIPEG: THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC GENERATING-STATION AT PINAWA.

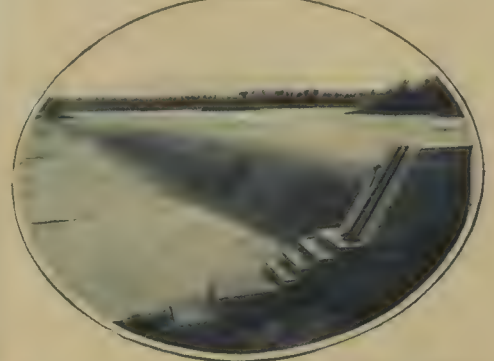
20,000 people; now the population is in the neighbourhood of 200,000. Since its inception in 1892 the cars of the Company have been operated entirely by electric power: the Company superseded the old horse-car company previously operating in Winnipeg. The increase in the number of people transported by it has been proportionate with the increase in the population of the city. In the year 1900, under 750,000 passengers were carried; in 1904 the number had increased to 9,500,000; in 1909 the figures had jumped up to 26,000,000 passengers; and in 1912 there were 51,000,000 passengers carried on the Company's system in the City of Winnipeg alone. The organisation's earnings have naturally increased in a similar ratio. In 1900 they were \$128,000; in 1904, \$832,000; in 1907, \$1,700,000; in 1909, \$2,600,000; and in 1912, \$3,765,384.

In addition to the transportation business, the Company also has the only gas plant in Winnipeg, the product from which is almost exclusively used by the people of the city for cooking purposes, and the demand is



THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG: "ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS."

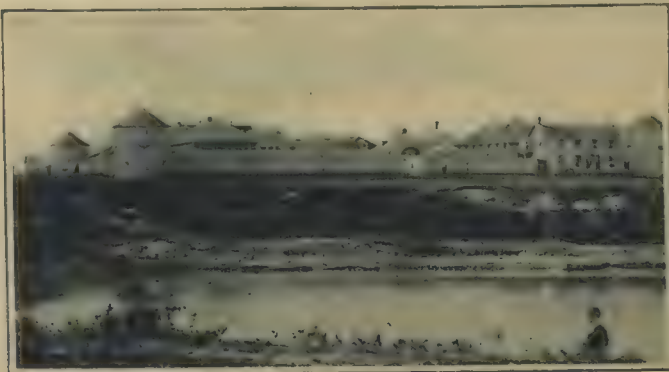
also has a large up-to-date auxiliary steam-plant in the city, which is used as a stand-by during the time when the heaviest demand is made. The field for electric current and power is growing so rapidly that some gentlemen closely identified with the Company have recently acquired upon the Winnipeg River a water-power site which is capable of developing in the neighbourhood of 100,000 horse-power, and a company has been organised to utilise and develop this work, which is now under way. On account of the members interested in that company being also interested in the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company,



AT THE GENERATING-STATION OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY: THE OVERFLOW DAM.

railway to the magnificent Agricultural College buildings recently erected by the Provincial Government on the Red River, a distance of four miles south of the city. Although this line has only been in operation a few weeks, the traffic is already very heavy upon it. Tram lines are radiating in every direction from the city, all owned or controlled by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. The number of miles of railway in the city alone aggregates eighty-three. In view of the marvellous growth of the City of Winnipeg and territory adjacent to it—a growth which is bound to continue—the future of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company is, to say the least, a rosy one.

In addition to its lines of railway and power and light transmission lines, the Company owns much valuable real estate in the City of Winnipeg. It has just completed the erection in the heart of the city of a magnificent ten-storey office building, an illustration of which is given on this page. The first two floors of this building are occupied by the Company for offices; the remaining floors are let to other people for office purposes.



BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND SELKIRK AND ON THE LINE OF THE WINNIPEG, SELKIRK, AND LAKE WINNIPEG RAILWAY: LOWER FORT GARRY, ON THE RED RIVER.



CONSTRUCTED, FOR ITS OWN USE, BY THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY: A TYPICAL CITY CAR AS USED IN WINNIPEG, THE "GATEWAY-CITY OF CANADA."

THE CHICAGO OF CANADA: WINNIPEG

FIGURES talk. There are those who say that they speak dully.

This is seldom the case; and never can they be anything but engrossing when they indicate and reflect the progress not only of countries but of peoples. Who, having regard for truth, can say that it is a matter of little or no interest that Winnipeg's population in 1870, when it was a mere village and its first census was taken, numbered 250; whereas now it ranks as over 200,000, against the 48,411 of 1902? Note, further, the growth of the Winnipeg Bank clearings—\$188,370,033 in 1902, and \$1,537,817,524 in 1912; that of industry—\$8,616,248 in 1900, and \$39,400,608 in 1910, with over 300 factories, 16,000 hands employed, and \$53,000,000 invested; and that of the realty values—\$25,077,400 in 1902, and \$214,360,440 in 1912! Surely such things are very significant? And add to them something as to Western Canada in general: in 1900, 3680 miles of transportation facilities; in 1912, 13,480 miles.

How came this to be, this great advance which has made Winnipeg proud of the title "the Chicago of Canada"? The city answers freely and with wealth of detail. It can boast that it is an outward and visible sign of the enterprise of strong men who came out of Eastern Canada, out of England and Scotland, and out of the United States; of pioneers who went West to conquer new land and exact tribute from it. In a time so brief that the ordinary historian, delving amidst the lengthy civilisation of the past, would scarce dignify it by the name of "period," the little old cow-town and trading-port of Fort Garry has become the City of Winnipeg, centre of many industries, with magnificent buildings, blocks of them, six, eight, and twelve storeys high; four-and-thirty fine banking institutions; factories and warehouses. Much more: with the reputation of being the world's largest wheat-market, handling, in the last fiscal year, no fewer than 104,000,000 bushels; with one of the best park systems in Canada, with two of the largest technical schools of the continent of North America and forty large Public Schools to be added to the many High Schools and Colleges, a production of \$43,000,000 worth of manufactured

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDING, WINNIPEG.

goods last year, municipal plant developing 100,000 horse-power of hydro-electric energy, much estate business, a Greater Winnipeg Water Scheme, and what not.

Great indeed is agriculture—for of agriculture all this was born, and out of it much more must come. As the enthusiast has it: "Winnipeg has the position. Like a glorious, youthful Queen, seated on a throne set on the eastern shore of an ocean of golden grain, she receives homage from every ship sailing to bear

never been a more striking example of the power of agriculture to create a nation than that which is offered by the plains of Western Canada. Forty years ago there dwelt upon them less than 12,000 people, mostly Indians and half-breeds; now the Prairie Provinces hold over a million and a-half and are ever seeing the numbers swell."

Other indications of prosperity are very evident. There appears to be considerable activity in real estate, and other developments are due. Under the direction of the energetic Commissioner, Mr. Charles F. Roland, there is issued from the Industrial Bureau Building of Winnipeg much information for capitalists, manufacturers, and men of energy; and the investor is assured that, if he be prepared to assist his capital by personal effort, he will find, for example, almost limitless opportunity in mixed farming, dairying, and market-gardening. The agriculturists are engaged chiefly in the cultivation of wheat, and the rapidly increasing population needs larger and larger quantities of fresh vegetables, milk, butter, and cream, poultry and eggs, beef, mutton, and pork. "Indeed," it was written recently, "so great has the demand become that a remarkable state of affairs exists in the capital of Manitoba. Situated in the Red River Valley, the soil of which is noted for its richness, Winnipeg imports or receives annually from Eastern Canada thousands of dollars' worth of these comestibles.

The Western Canadian demand for them will continue for many years to grow faster than the supply, the producing of which is a very profitable industry in which comparatively few are engaged." Evidently, Mr. Roland was justified when he said to Canada: "From a national economic point of view, Western Canada has never been in a better or a sounder position. The development of Winnipeg and of the West has, during the past decade, been nothing short of marvellous. . . . There are many opportunities for those who come to Canada, whether they be investors, manufacturers, or agriculturists. They must be prepared to step into the firing-line and stand shoulder to shoulder with Canadians and assist in the working out of our big problems that rise up in the rapid development of a new nation."

THE CITY WHICH IS PROUD TO BE CALLED "THE CHICAGO OF CANADA": EVER-GROWING WINNIPEG—A GENERAL VIEW.

As an enthusiast has it: "Winnipeg has the position. Like a glorious, youthful Queen, seated on a throne set on the eastern shore of an ocean of golden grain, she receives homage from every ship sailing to bear through her portals goods for the east and for the west."

through her portals goods for the east and for the west." Think what it means to know that last year the Prairie Provinces grew sufficient wheat—to say nothing of other grains—to keep a steady stream of 1000 bushels a minute flowing night and day for three and a-half months to the head of the lakes, and yet to leave behind enough to give every soul in the country three meals a day for a year, and re-seed the land for an increase of ten per cent. this year! Again let it be noted: "Probably, there has

THE KELVIN TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT WINNIPEG.



A MOST ANIMATED SCENE IN "THE CHICAGO OF CANADA": MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, ON A HOLIDAY.

The building growth of Winnipeg as represented by Winnipeg building permits, has been as follows: 1903-4-5, 26,264,500 dols.; 1906-7-8, 24,444,300 dols.; 1909, 9,226,325 dols.; 1910, 15,116,450 dols.; 1911, 17,550,000 dols.; and 1912, 20,563,750 dols. In 1870 the place was a mere village, and its first census, then taken, showed a population of 250; now it has over 200,000 citizens, and this as against the 48,411 of 1902. In a word, the little old cow-town and trading-post of Fort Garry has become the fine city of Winnipeg.

BOARD OF TRADE

ONTARIO

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.



THE CENTRE OF BELLEVILLE'S COMMERCIAL AND CIVIC LIFE:
THE OPEN AND COVERED MARKET AND THE CITY HALL.

GROWN IN VAST QUANTITIES NEAR
BELLEVILLE: CORN (MAIZE) FOR
ENSILAGE PURPOSES.

the metals and minerals found are
talc and corundum in quantities un-
rivalled in North America; asbestos, slate,
marble, iron, lead, silver, gold, and copper.
Electric power is cheap and plentiful, and

consequently mining possibilities are immense. This elec-
tricity is generated only a few miles from the city, and for
industries and municipal lighting it costs no more than
Niagara power, and even the suburbs of Belleville are about
to have electric tramways. British manufacturers should
not overlook this point. Markets are plentiful and labour
troubles unknown. The city welcomes manufacturers, and
offers them every kind of facility. A progressive munici-
pality directing and owning the public services is able to
do what would be impracticable under other conditions.



MAKING HOLIDAY IN A CANADIAN TOWN: A PROCESSION
IN FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ON FAIR DAY.

AMONG the cities that provide happy homes and
endless opportunity for those who have sought and
found good fortune in the New World, Belleville, situated
at the junction of the River Moira with the Bay of Quinte,
in Ontario, stands prominent. It is the county town of the
Hastings district, and claims to have assembled the largest
combination of all the advantages Ontario offers. Within
its ample boundaries the settler may find a beautiful
home; the capitalist a profitable investment; the tourist
a pleasure resort; the mechanic a workshop; and the
agriculturist every opportunity of which an up-to-
date farmer can take advantage. Belleville is proud
of her factories, and it is her boast that every article
they send out to the world is of the class that proclaims
the city's integrity and worth. Certainly the dairy pro-
ducts and fruit from the farms round the Bay of Quinte
are famed throughout the province.

A good civic
administration and an unblemished
health record are
among Belleville's
assets. The city
has nothing but
attractive houses—bright, airy, and modern in con-
struction: the streets are well shaded, and there are
gardens and playgrounds in plenty.

On the side of religion there is ample equipment for
members of all forms of the Christian faith—Anglican,
Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and
Episcopal are alike provided for.

There are five public schools, each capable of holding
five hundred pupils, and a high school open to county
as well as city pupils. There are business colleges, too;
and in Belleville is the Provincial School for the Deaf, in
which three hundred pupils may be found receiving in-
valuable preparation for the life-work they have to face.

The Bay of Quinte, which, with the aid of the
Murray Canal, connects the River St. Lawrence with
Lake Ontario, appeals to anglers, yachtsmen, and other
holiday-makers, and is, moreover, one of the great trade
avenues. Like the yachtsmen, motorists come to Belle-
ville in large numbers. They appreciate the excellent
hotel arrangements in the city and the good roads.

Within twenty-five miles of the city, on the line of
railway, there is a highly mineralised area. Among



EDUCATION IN BELLEVILLE: ALBERT COLLEGE, WHERE OVER
THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS ARE IN RESIDENCE.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BELLEVILLE: THE ARMOURIES,
THE CITY HALL, AND THE POST OFFICE.

As an example of the wealth of the surrounding
country, it may be mentioned that the largest cement
mills in Canada stand within three miles of the city. Lime-
stone (98 per cent. pure) is to be seen side by side with clay,
and the present output is a million barrels a year. Quarry-
stone and crushed stone are found in unlimited quantities.

The industries of the city are many: canning and
packing, milling and machinery, together with the work
of the repair-shops for machinery, are, perhaps, the most
important; and the extent of commercial interests is shown
by the presence of seven banks within the city. No port
on the Great Lakes, with the exception of Port Arthur, can
rival Belleville's tonnage. Prosperity grows yearly, and the

lence of the pasturage, the quality of the cattle, and the
up-to-date methods of manufacture. The business is
comparatively young, and yet it is worth to the county
nearly three million dollars a year. The Belleville Board
alone sells three-quarters of a million dollars' worth
annually. For the skilled dairy-farmer, Hastings County
offers endless opportunity. The capital required should
not be less than £500, and need not be more than £2000.
There is also an ample market for the smaller man who
wishes to traffic in eggs and poultry, to say nothing of
fruit. It should also be mentioned that there is a steady
demand for agricultural labour at good prices, and that
the steady competent man can find employment while he
is saving the money that will enable him to launch
out for himself. The good-fellowship, the splendid
climate, the free education for his children, and the
increasing opportunities of doing well provide, in
combination, an attraction hard to rival in any
part of those vast Overseas Dominions to which
Great Britain is sending her children year by year.
The County of Hastings, the City of Belleville,
are names the intending emigrant must not overlook.



PRODUCE OF HASTINGS COUNTY:
FARMERS DELIVERING CHEESE AT
THE RAILWAY STATION, BELLEVILLE,
FOR SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND.

city with its public parks, libraries,
hospital, clubs and societies without
number, is thoroughly British in every
aspect. It is of old standing, but
British immigrants have added largely
to its population in the past few years.
The beauty of the surroundings finds
best testimony in the fact that the
Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific,
and Canadian Northern Railways ad-
vertise their scenic routes to Belle-
ville; and in addition to this beauty



PROMINENT MEN OF HASTINGS COUNTY: THE BELLEVILLE CHEESE
BOARD, WHO SELL 750,000 DOLLARS' WORTH A YEAR.



FOOD FOR THE OLD COUNTRY FROM HASTINGS COUNTY: FARMERS LOADING
CHEESE ON THE STEAMER "BELLEVILLE" FOR SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND.

CANADA THE PICTURESQUE: BELLEVILLE; OTTAWA; THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOMLEY, WALLIS, ETC.



*In Bay of Quinte, in
Narcissus Park, Belleville.*



*The Governor-General's
residence at Belleville.*



*In Belleville:
The home of a well-
known Bank Manager.*



*The Government of Canada:
The Dominion House of Parliament at Ottawa.*



*The Governor-General's
residence at Belleville.*



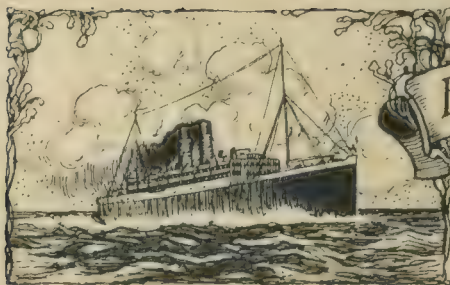
*Running through the City of Ottawa,
capital of the Dominion: The Rideau Canal.*



*In the Highlands of Ontario:
Summer in the Muskoka Lakes Region.*

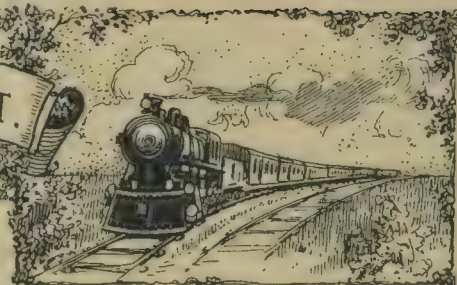
The city of Belleville, as we note elsewhere in this Supplement, is the county town of the Hastings district of Ontario; and it is claimed for it that it provides ample opportunity for those seeking fortunes in the New World. It is situated at the junction of the River Moira with the Bay of Quinte. Ottawa, it seems unnecessary to state, is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, the seat of the Supreme Court, and the residence

of the Governor-General. The Muskoka Lakes Region is in the Highlands of Ontario. The numerous lakes are connected by streams navigated by pleasure-steamers, and the district is a very popular resort for anglers. With regard to the fourth illustration on this page, the residence shown is that of Mr. John Elliott, Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, Belleville, and President of the Belleville Board of Trade.



FROM LONDON TO THE FAR EAST.

- A CONVERSATION -



(The Smoking-Room of the Imperium Club in Pall Mall.)

MR. JONES, M.P. is talking to Sir John Smith, head of the great house of Smith and Co., Shippers and Importers.

MR. J. (continuing conversation). Well, as soon as these political troubles are quiet, I hope to get away. If we sit through till August I shall go then.

SIR JOHN. To your moor, I suppose?

MR. J. No; grouse-shooting doesn't give you much rest. When a man has been hard at work for the greater part of a year he wants a change of scene; and if he is in Parliament or has wide business interests, he ought to go and see something of the Empire and of other empires too. I want a long journey with plenty of change of scene by land and sea. What do you advise?—you're always travelling from one end of the earth to another.

SIR JOHN. That's an easy question. Go right through to the Far East.

MR. J. That's all sea and very little British Empire.

SIR JOHN. Pardon me, I don't suggest the Mediterranean route in summer; go through Canada.

MR. J. But that means changing from one system to another. I want to book through and be in the same hands all the way. It saves all the inconveniences of travel, and adds to the pleasure.

SIR JOHN. Nothing could be easier. The Canadian Pacific will do the whole business for you. You can travel nearly twelve thousand miles from Liverpool to Hong Kong right through Canada, and be in the hands and safe-keeping of the C.P.R. all the time. It has a Pacific as well as an Atlantic fleet.

MR. J. I never heard you could do as much as that with the C.P.R. Can you give me details?

SIR JOHN. With pleasure. I've been through that way twice already, and it's the most enjoyable and restful journey I've ever made. You know the C.P.R. boats that go across the Atlantic?

MR. J. Yes; I travelled by one of their *Empresses*. It was a sort of floating palace. I never had better accommodation, better fare, or more attention. But I only went to Montreal, and hurried back by the next boat of the same line.

SIR JOHN. Well, you must take things in a more leisureed fashion. The C.P.R. *Empress* boats will land you at Quebec. Stay at the Château Frontenac, there; it's one of the Company's hotels, and one of the best in Canada.

MR. J. Wait a moment. I'm very interested; let me take some notes. (Gets writing-pad and pencil.)

SIR JOHN. Stop at Montreal, and I recommend the Place Viger Hotel.

MR. J. (nodding). That's where I stayed; it's first rate.

SIR JOHN. Then go to Ottawa and see the Parliament Buildings. You won't forget the view over the river. From there take the West-bound train, and stop at Port Arthur for a day or two and visit Fort William. Then go on to Winnipeg and stay at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

MR. J. What about the Transcontinental train travel? Is it really good?

SIR JOHN. The best in the world. You can have your own private apartment if you want it, though it is quite unnecessary, and the restaurant service is surprisingly complete. Seated in a comfortable chair in an Observation Car, or on the platform, one can obtain a magnificent view of the scenery. I wish the British railways would adopt the Observation-Car system. If you have time, stop at some of the Western cities—Brandon, Regina, Medicine Hat, or Calgary. They're all worth seeing. They grow while you're looking at them, and the people are the most energetic optimists on earth. Take a rest in the

ships on the regular service between America and Asia, sixteen-thousand-ton boats both of them, with speed of twenty-one knots, and the whole equipment the last word in reasonable luxury. They were only put on last year. It's ten days to Japan, fifteen to Shanghai, and eighteen to Hong Kong; or, if you like to go to Manila via Hong Kong, it's three days more.

MR. J. What about seeing something of Japan and China?

SIR JOHN. Fix the time you have to spare, and then put your case to the C.P.R. They will show you how to get the best value for your time as well as for your money. They are spreading themselves over this Trans-Pacific service, and all along the route you'll meet their employees. The sight of your ticket-case is the passport to their services.

MR. J. Well, it sounds attractive.

SIR JOHN. It's even better than it sounds. You travel all the way under the British flag: the C.P.R. boats are all officered by men of the Royal Naval Reserve. You see new worlds in the making and old worlds in the re-making. You learn something of Imperial problems on the spot. And there's a business side to it, too, for you can find many opportunities for profitable investment, and many new fields for enterprise.

MR. J. I expect that at the end of a long Session I'll be too tired to think of business.

SIR JOHN. Well, I've always thought so when I've had to go out to the Far East to see the heads of our branches, but I've found I've reckoned without the climate. You've no idea how Canada braces you. The voyage from Liverpool to Quebec clears the head and freshens the blood; the Transcontinental journey, in the company of changing groups of people who are full of the new life and its chances, is a fresh stimulus. The Trans-Pacific journey finishes the rest-cure, and the weeks in China and Japan are sheer holiday.

MR. J. And what about getting back?

SIR JOHN. Any way you like: by way of India and the Red Sea, if you want the sea; or across Siberia to Moscow, if you prefer land. I did it once last year for the sake of the novelty.

MR. J. What did you do the other time?

SIR JOHN. Came back by the way I went out. It was no longer a question of novelty, but a question of comfort.

MR. J. Well, many thanks. And now I must get back to the House. But I shall certainly go to the Far East, by the C.P.R., as you suggest, when Parliament rises.

SIR JOHN. And you won't regret it.



ONE OF THE LARGEST BOATS ON THE REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ASIA: THE C.P.R. LINER "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN, WITH MOUNT FUJIYAMA IN THE BACKGROUND.

From the Painting by Norman Wilkinson.

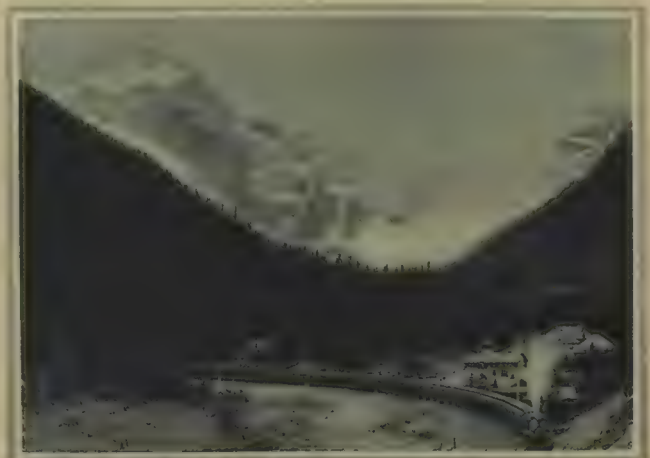
Rockies. You'll be glad to find something in Canada that isn't moving. The C.P.R. Hotel at Banff will delight you. Then go to Lake Louise and Lake in the Clouds and stop at the Chalet at Emerald Lake. If you can manage it, get off at Golden and motor up to Lake Windermere. You would never have thought such scenery existed.

MR. J. Won't that take a lot of time?

SIR JOHN. No. You can get right through to Vancouver from Pall Mall, and see all the places I've mentioned, in a month, without being hustled. And by the time you want to digest all the sights you've seen, you can get on to the *Empress of Russia* or *Empress of Asia* at Vancouver. They're the largest



WHERE TO STAY IN QUEBEC AFTER CROSSING BY AN "EMPRESS" BOAT: THE C.P.R. HOTEL, CHATEAU FRONTENAC, ONE OF THE FINEST IN CANADA.



LUXURIOUS TRAVEL THROUGH GRAND SCENERY: THE C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL EXPRESS AT GLACIER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

FINE SPORT IN CANADA: DUCK-SHOOTING OVER DECOYS.



SHOWING THE PLACING OF THE ANCHOR-LINES WITH DECOY-BIRDS AND OF THE ODD DECOYS:
A DUCK-SHOOT IN BEING.

The illustration here given, which is based on a diagram in "Canada," by whose courtesy it is reproduced, shows a method of placing decoys for duck-shooting. The decoys number from 175 to 200, and it is claimed that they can be placed in twenty-five minutes and taken up in even less time. The anchor-line furthest from the "gun" in the instance shown is 80 feet long, and holds 40 decoys. The next is 75 feet, with 35; the next 60, with 30; the next, 50, with 25; the next, 40, with 20; the

next, 30, with 15; and the foremost, 20, with 10. Needless to say, the direction of the wind must be ascertained before setting out decoys, as ducks always settle up wind. The shooter must be to windward; otherwise birds coming in would have to pass over him and see their danger before coming within range. Duck-shooting in Canada is an excellent sport. Those who have tried it express surprise that more visitors do not go over there to enjoy the experience. There is plenty of room.

Taken by Those Practising the Still-Hunt or Calling: The Largest of All the Deer.

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES SHIELDON; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, ITS OWNERS.



FOLLOWING ON FOOT ABANDONED FOR THE MOMENT BY NECESSITY: HUNTING THE MOOSE IN CANADA.

Moose is the name given in the New World to the Western representative of the elk of the Old World. The animal is the largest, and in certain ways the most remarkable, of all the deer. A writer in "The Encyclopaedia of Sport" has it that there are only two forms of moose-hunting, so far as he is aware, which can be fairly classed as "sport." One of these, he notes, "consists in following the animal in autumn on foot, and is known as the 'still-hunt.' This might be classed as a form of stalking, were it not that it takes place in dense forests and its success depends entirely upon knowledge of woodcraft and the creature's habits; for the moose

itself is invisible until the moment arrives for the shot." The other method is the "call." This consists of attracting a bull-moose by imitating the call of a cow or of a rival bull. In Eastern Canada the call of the female, thrice repeated, is generally used to lure the bull within range of the hunter's rifle. In the west the callers challenge the bull by mimicking a rival's harsh grunt; and sometimes contrive to bring the animal towards them by beating in the alders with a cast horn, to produce the sound of a bull threshing with his horns. Thus Mr. H. Hesketh Prichard in the work already mentioned.

TORONTO: THE CITY OF

TORONTO, capital of the province of Ontario, and the second city of Canada in point of population and commercial importance, offers unique opportunities to the British investor who wishes to participate in the fruits of Canadian prosperity. Its population is rapidly growing. It has almost reached the half-million, and at the present rate it will reach a million in less than ten years. This in itself is an indication of a city's progress. There is a steady influx of people into Toronto every year from the British Isles, from other parts of Canada, and from the United States.



THE PRINCIPAL SEAT OF EDUCATION IN ONTARIO—THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

changes that are coming over the outward appearance of the city. King Street, which a year or two ago was lined with small retail shops, is to-day flanked by an imposing line of banks in fine architectural style. Ten million dollars was spent last year in

the erection of new offices for financial institutions. On all sides old buildings have been pulled down and replaced by huge and palatial premises. The retail district is being forced northward up Yonge Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and property required for this necessary migration is changing hands with marked frequency.

Moreover, the city is expanding in several directions, into new residential and industrial districts, and a Greater Toronto is in course of active development. A sum of \$19,000,000 is being spent upon harbour improvements and the formation of a new industrial area, and already the demand for factory sites on the reclaimed land has exceeded the supply. Another sign of Toronto's growth is the activity of the railway companies. The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and Canadian Northern are spending

thousands of new inhabitants settled in Toronto, a sure sign that there is ample scope for sound investment there. Values are sustained and continually appreciating, and, owing to the expansion of commercial, banking, and financial interests, central properties in the city are in constant demand.

Visible evidence of this growth is to be found in the city. King Street, which

CHANGING FROM A STREET OF SHOPS TO A STREET OF GREAT FINANCIAL HOUSES: KING STREET, TORONTO, SHOWING THE NEW OFFICES OF THE BANK OF TORONTO.



Photo. Fringle and Booth.

to's development may be expressed in figures. Last year the city spent on private and public building activities about \$35,000,000, on general civic improvements \$10,000,000, and on railway, electric light, and power extensions another \$10,000,000. The programme for the next four years includes an expenditure of \$13,000,000 on the City Waterworks, a viaduct, and other public works, \$12,000,000 on railway extensions, \$10,000,000 on private electric enterprises—light, power, and radial railway extensions; \$6,000,000 on Government buildings, and \$5,000,000 each on public hydro-electric extensions, and additional street-car

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

millions on a new terminus, as well as new "up-town" stations. At the northern end of Yonge Street a new centre is being created, and the various electric suburban lines are preparing to come in at the same point. The Canadian Northern is also building large new shops and yards on the city's north-eastern border.

All this means that Toronto's manufacturing, commercial, and financial concerns have had to enlarge to cope with increased business. There are also many important public works in progress, besides the harbour improvements already mentioned.

Some idea of the extent of Toronto's



A BUILDING ASSOCIATED WITH QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE: THE ARMOURIES, TORONTO.

lines. Every year, too, the city must spend some \$10,000,000 on road-laying, sewer and water services necessitated by the growth of population.

It is evident from the foregoing facts that Toronto real estate offers an attractive field for the investor. Those who wish for further information on the subject may be recommended to apply to Mr. A. G. C. Dinnick, Investment Banker, the Dinnick Building, 12, King Street East, Toronto. As he points out in an interesting illustrated booklet, accompanied by maps, central property in Toronto cannot fail to appreciate in value. As a city, also, it has peculiar attractions for the British home-seeker in Canada who desires staple employment, educational advantages, and the refinements of civilised life. It is, moreover, practically void of the foreign element—"an English city away from England."



Photo. Hutchinson.

CAPITAL OF ONTARIO, AND RAPIDLY EXPANDING IN SIZE, POPULATION, AND COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE: THE CITY OF TORONTO—A GENERAL VIEW FROM QUEEN'S PARK.

IN THE MIDDLE WEST.



ON ELBOW RIVER, CALGARY: A TYPICAL RESIDENCE.



PROSPERITY IN THE MIDDLE WEST: EIGHTH AVENUE, CALGARY.

CALGARY THE GROWING.



IN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, CALGARY: THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



SPORT AT CALGARY: THE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB—THE HOUSE.

GUN AND ROD IN CANADA: SPORT IN THE GREAT DOMINION.



There is no lack of first-rate sport in Canada. Just to take one small part of the Great Dominion, let us quote Mr. Arthur E. Copping, in "Canada: To-day and To-morrow": "With its vast virgin forests full of game, its thousands of lakes and rivers alive with fish, Quebec has won the title, in Canada and the United States, of the Anglers' and Sportsmen's Paradise. Many a wealthy American whiles away delightful months hunting

the caribou, moose and red deer, the beaver, mink and yellow fox, the woodcock, partridge and widgeon in that beautiful country of the St. Lawrence River and the Laurentian Range. American angling clubs lease Quebec's famous salmon pools, and hundreds of New York's busy citizens spend their holidays capturing the monster trout, bass, pike, and whitefish for which the province is famous."

BRITISH
COLUMBIABRITISH
COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA: THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

NOW that winter is drawing to an end and the tide of emigration is about to turn towards the far-flung Dominion of Canada, the glorious prospects of British Columbia must needs arrest the attention of all who are seeking a new home and a spacious outlook.

British Columbia is indeed fortunate alike in its resources and climate; but in order to take the fullest advantage of its conditions, men and women should belong to the classes for which the country caters. It may be said, with little fear of contradiction, that there is room for all, but the days of indiscriminate emigration should be at an end, and just as a settler requires from the land of his adoption certain definite

WHERE THE SKILLED AGRICULTURIST CAN ALWAYS FIND EMPLOYMENT:
A BRITISH COLUMBIAN HAYFIELD, NEAR VICTORIA.

restore normal prosperity, and the Dominion of Canada faces the coming year with the confidence born of trials successfully met and vanquished. The public works now being undertaken in British Columbia are remarkable alike in

at Vancouver; the Provincial Government is undertaking extensive road-making and surveying, and of the activity of the railroads there is no end.

The Canadian Pacific Company, not content with doubling its western tracks, is building 120 miles of line on Vancouver Island; the Canadian Northern Company is going across British Columbia to reach the coast and establish communication over its system from Atlantic to Pacific. It will set up a service of ferry-boat trains between Vancouver Island and the mainland. The Grand Trunk Pacific will be transcontinental in its scope when the remaining 140 miles of its western section is put under the rail; while the Great Northern of

the United States is throwing a line into Vancouver to establish direct connection with New York, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Finally, the Pacific Great Eastern is coming to join the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort George, by way of New Westminster and the country to the North East.

It is needless to insist upon the conditions of brisk employment to which this activity must needs give rise, or to point out that it will lead to the establishment of countless profitable undertakings, and to the birth of many a town and city. The pioneer work is being done by

large and experienced corporations; they rely upon the emigrant, and the emigrant may rely upon them. Most of the hardships of new settlement have been cleared away; the man with grit, energy, and determination may find in British Columbia such opportunities as Europe can neither rival nor approach.

For those forced by the pressure of great cities, or the hopeless conditions of the English countryside, to seek a new home, British Columbia provides the most attractive proposition of any under the British flag. The mildness of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, the abundant fruits of the earth, the educational facilities, the chances of a life rich in friendly intercourse with others who have the same hopes and ambitions, the paternal interest of a Government that controls inexhaustible riches and offers chances to each and all—these are the gifts given freely to the settler in British Columbia. All that is asked of him is that he should pay for what he gets by working for his own advancement, since by helping himself he helps the country of his adoption. Neither he nor his children nor his children's children can tithe the riches of



WHERE THE EARTH BRINGS FORTH HER FRUITS IN ABUNDANCE: AN ORCHARD IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Photograph by Hudson.



FRUIT-GROWING NEAR THE ROCKIES: A YOUNG ORCHARD IN PRAIRIE VALLEY, SUMMERLAND, B.C.—THE GIANT'S HEAD IN THE BACKGROUND.



THE BEAUTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIAN SCENERY: A VIEW IN THE OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

Photograph by Hudson.

size and importance; some owe their inception to the coming of the Panama Canal, which means so much to the whole Pacific coast of North America. For example, Sir John Jackson and Co. are building for the Dominion Government at Port Victoria a great breakwater, and at Esquimalt Harbour there will soon be the largest dry

dock on the Pacific Coast; it is designed to take ships a thousand feet long. Near the Port of Victoria, the London firm of Yarrow and Co. has bought land, and will start ship-building. New mercantile docks are in the making



IN THE LAND WHERE EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY CAN BE OBTAINED FREE: A FARM SCENE NEAR VICTORIA, B.C.

Photo. Fleming Irons.



AMONG THE STRAWBERRY LEAVES OF A GREAT DEMOCRACY: A STRAWBERRY FIELD IN FLOWER NEAR VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

undertakings save those of Government was stopped; there was a period of unemployment for many. But this was the limit of depression's accomplishment. Credit was unshaken; failure was avoided; a splendid harvest came to

that fertile land, for by their labours they will add more to the national wealth than they can consume. British Columbia, land of health and opportunity, calls the emigrant to a happy and useful life.

DEFENCE AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA: A SEA-VIEW AND A LAND-VIEW



CAPABLE OF HOLDING THE WHOLE OF THE BRITISH FLEET :
ESQUIMALT HARBOUR, FORMERLY A NAVAL STATION.



A LINK BETWEEN THE FOREST AND THE SEA-BOARD OR RIVER :
A BRITISH COLUMBIA LOGGING RAILWAY.

The first of these photographs shows Esquimalt Harbour, where the Naval Station formerly was, and where, it is presumed, a new naval station will be. It is in this harbour that the famous firm of Yarrows, by whose courtesy we reproduce the photograph, have established themselves in British Columbia. Esquimalt Harbour adjoins Victoria, the British Columbian capital, a place which is rising very rapidly, and may be looked upon as a twin-city with Vancouver. In the future, it seems that the cities

will be looked upon as being, together, the Liverpool of the Pacific coast of Canada. The second photograph shows one of those temporary lines of light railway on which logs are hauled from the forests in which they are felled to the sea-board or river whence they are floated to the mills. Formerly this work was done by teams of oxen or horses, twenty or more to the team. British Columbia can claim that it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in the North American continent.

CANADA: THE LAND OF



FARMING IN CANADA: A GROUP OF WEST-STATIONERS IN ONTARIO.

Intending emigrants are preparing to seek in the countries of their choice the opportunities the Old Homeland has denied them. This Canada is destined to absorb the bulk of the outgoing population is certain. There is hardly a man in these islands who has not a relative or a friend or an acquaintance who has something good to tell of the great world across the Atlantic. Here at home opportunities are few and seekers are many: out there opportunities come not empty, but in battalions, and there is room for more men and women than Great Britain holds to-day. Thirty times as large as the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada holds little more than one-fifth of its population. The British invader has sent nearly two hundred and fifty million pounds sterling to Canada, and in half-a-dozen years this country has sent nearly a million people; but neither the money nor the emigrants have been sufficient to develop a tithe of the possibilities the Dominion holds in store.

Let it be remembered that no country on this planet can yield its riches to those who do not know how to grasp them. You may not take home your material and leave it adrift in Canada any more than you can land hard-won money to those who are not capable of employing it in fitting manner. Man must use himself and his resources to the best advantage; and the Canadian Government, prompt to recognize this elementary fact, has been equally quick to act upon it. The Dominion wants settlers upon the land, men and women too, who will develop the agricultural possibilities which lie to the national wealth; they are the proper foundation of the Canadian Immigration Department itself its appeal to farmers, farm-labourers, and female domestic servants. For these there are employment waiting; there are farms for the farmer, jobs for the farm-labourer, and a good home with high wages for the domestic servant. All other people, says the Department, should obtain definite employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support themselves for a while in case of disappointment. Unofficial employment agencies may extend the area of the invitation, and may be quite justified; but those who accept do so on their own responsibility. Immigrants have done so and have "made good," as they say over there; for Canada is a country in which no steady, skilful, and hard-working man should go unwelcomed. But those who are not prepared to run any risks must rely upon the certainties that Canada has to offer. The pace of development and general progress is so breathless that a halt must be called every now and again in order that there may be no financial crisis. At such times the Canadian and railway development under a temporary check, with the result that a period of dull trade supervenes. Farmer, farm-labourer, and domestic servant remain dissatisfied; those who have land run to the house may suffer.

All this has left the reflection of financial stringency that prevailed throughout Europe in 1913. It has affected the credit of many of our towns; it has led to the suspension of some commercial activity. The result, as has been grossly exaggerated. Unemployment

has not been either widespread or long-continued, and the movement towards expansion is about to be resumed. Unfortunately, those who have landed in the Old Country and have met with no success in Canada are very apt to throw upon the Dominion the blame that really lies at their own door. If every intending emigrant who has no assured employment would consult the Canadian Immigration Department, at 1-12-13, Charter Cross, or at one of its agencies throughout the United Kingdom, he would get a precise estimate of his chances and a wise direction that would save him from much disappointment.

MODERN MACHINERY ON A CANADIAN FARM.

shows the state of employment throughout the Dominion. It is obvious to everybody who knows anything of Canada's manifold activities that every competent man has a better chance there than any part of Europe can provide. He has more opportunities, a wonderful climate, a democratic fellowship, sound education at little or no cost for his children right up to the universities, and ready recognition for his efforts. Tens of thousands have asked for more than this, and within a decade have accomplished more than they could have accomplished in a life-time at



1. FARMING IN CANADA: BROADVIEW, MR. R. V. NORRIS'S STOCK FARM. 2. A DISTRICT WHERE THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ONIONS IS 15 CENTS FOR 4 LB. 3. AN ORCHARD NEAR SASKATOON. 4. A FINE CROP OF STRAWBERRY CORN IN NORTH BRUNSWICK. 5. HORSE-TRACTION FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY: WORK ON A FARM. 6. ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF CANADA'S WHEAT: CRAIN ON THE WAY TO THE ELEVATOR, NEAR SASKATOON.

He would be told that the man who leaves these shores between the beginning of the spring and the early summer; that the activity of the Dominion, outside the farming area, is and always will be seasonal. Those who have had a summer's work at the prices obtaining in Canada may easily, if they are careful and saving, lay aside the means of living without privation during the winter. The monthly statement of the Canadian Labour Gazette

home. The mechanic and the trader have flocked to the ground that the agriculturist has opened up, and the vast majority have prospered. At the same time, no Government can guarantee their employment or their success. It is enough to clear the road for the pioneers—for the farmer who can start on an unimproved land; for the labourer, who may look to own his farm after a few years of hard work; and for the female domestic servant, who can lead a happy



FISHING BY ELECTRICITY AT BRANDON.

and life, and save money against the years to come. In point of fact, a large proportion of helpful women find their destiny as the wives of prosperous and progressive farmers. There is a general belief that farm-work in Canada is seasonal, and that the farm-labourer is thrown out after harvest. This view is misleading. Extra hands are always required, and less often found, at harvest time. The eastern crop opening in advance of the prairie produce enables thousands to secure two harvests; and to encourage this, railways grant special facilities. Even then demand exceeds



land knew what awaited him across the Atlantic, there would be an exodus that would populate rural England. Canada is growing at no country in history has grown, and those who go out now and in the next few years must grow with it. Good health and the capacity for hard work are all that is required of the settler: Canada will do the rest. Perhaps one of the most significant evidences of this prosperity is seen in the emigration, not from Europe, but from the United States. In one year, sixty-three thousand American farmers crossed the border, bringing with them a large experience and millions of dollars in cash and effects.

There was a time when a man on a "money-rail" farming and land speculation were terms of menace to Canada's future; but this time is passing or has passed. Successful wheat-growing is recognized as a danger, and successful farming is on the up-grade; the action of the banks in refusing to lend money stimulated to speculations in land and

hand-to-hand buying and selling. Canada's new year may be said to open with the spring, and the prospects unfolded by 1914 are of the most hopeful kind in Dominion history. Every avenue to success is widening, money is becoming cheaper, the whole Dominion is in process of rapid development, and the West looks to find in the Panama Canal a fresh medium for trade development. Three transcontinental railways have come into being to carry the fruits of progress; every province looks to lead the way; and every town, be it large or small, hopes to become the most important in the province.

This curious optimism, of which people's climate and limitless opportunity are the parents, infects every healthy and strenuous citizen of Canada; it has led many a man who went out on a wild quest to stay there for life. The settled dweller of every town and village and of every woman and man are optimistic. The new-comer, welcomed as a friend and an acquisition; he is an addition to the circle not; there is something he can do, and he is wanted for the job. If the material benefits of Canadian life were no more than the half of what they are, this spirit of good fellowship and good co-operation would drive all who know of it to the Dominion as the most desirable steel. Here we have too many people for the land; there they have more land than the next fifty million immigrants can people. Here a man who has nothing to offer but his work is almost a negligible quantity; there he is welcome. It is said after a few years of hard work and certain riches to be born of his own farm and a valued contributor to the wealth of the nation and the food of the world. It is hard to do justice to these conditions; they must be realized to be appreciated. The "Labouring Labourer" is the description that the writer gave to Canada, the first of his journey across its vast territory, and he cannot but feel that the description is just. There is something for everybody. The man with brains and capital can command fortune, but the man with nobility to sell but his labour can command respect and win the competence out of what is properly his. When the history of the twentieth century's opening decades is written, the Romance of Canada will attract the wonder and the envy of our descendants. There will be many led to the hands and sterile conditions of the Old World; they will be filled with regret to have missed the opportunity to seize the chances that were open before them. Happily, there will be still more to congratulate themselves. The Canadian Government has written a vint to pain some of the real prices of life.

The Canadian Government has written the Romance of Canada will attract the wonder and the envy of our descendants. There will be many led to the hands and sterile conditions of the Old World; they will be filled with regret to have missed the opportunity to seize the chances that were open before them. Happily, there will be still more to congratulate themselves. The Canadian Government has written a vint to pain some of the real prices of life.

supply. Again, the fall of exclusive wheat-farming has been passing rapidly away; the mistake involved is understood. Mixed farming is now being developed from Winnipeg to Victoria over countless miles of territory, and the farmer, who once perished, can now get his bread and butter and a pound of meat, more, according to experience, his wife and children are well, and he can earn money. If the agricultural labourer of the old home

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but what can they do? Canada has the larger choice of territory and better prospects, and the average man from the United States has nothing to learn about business opportunities. He would not survive or prosper in his nativity, as the words of the old home were thereby improving his own and his children's prospects.

Great Britain's total last year, including farm-hands, was £26,084. The United States authorities are seriously alarmed, but

THE PROGRESS OF "THE GREAT-WEST LIFE."



Photo, Steele.
PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY: MR. ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

TWO years ago "The Story of The Great-West Life" appeared in a Canadian Supplement of this Journal. It told of the founding of a life insurance company twenty years before, in a country then on the threshold of the vast expansions later years have seen. "The Story of The Great-West Life" was, in effect, that of early days in Western Canada; of great opportunities then foreseen by the few, now enjoyed by the many—a story of enterprise, of hard-won advancement, and, in due time, of abundant reward. It had to tell of the sound causes of the progress the Company had made. It was seen that conservative, yet aggressive, methods had taken advantage of the singularly attractive opportunity available in the Canadian field, and, through a consistent recognition of the importance of "High Interest Earnings on Desirable Investments," linked with economical management and the advantage of an unusually satisfactory mortality, had afforded Canadian policy-holders the privilege of securing life insurance in a home company at the lowest not cost anywhere available.

Since that first story appeared, The Great-West Life has progressed to a remarkable degree. Founded in 1892, the close of 1911 found the Company with insurance in force to the amount of \$67,969,432.00. Two years later, at the end of 1913, the Company had a business of over \$97,000,000 in force, and on the occasion of the Company's twenty-first anniversary, on Aug. 18 last, the evidence of twenty-one years of solid expansion was epitomised in—A business in force exceeding \$92,000,000; assets exceeding \$12,500,000; an income for 1912 of more than \$3,500,000; and over 44,000 well-satisfied policy-holders.

Canada, no less than other countries, had to face peculiar conditions in 1913. Yet, in spite of problems less local than world-wide, 1913 was by far the most successful year The Great-West Life has experienced. Applications for over \$27,000,000 were received during the year. In no single month did applications fall short of \$2,000,000; expansion was the order of the day; and, in a word, never was there a time when public confidence and approval were so clearly expressed as in the 1913 business of The Great-West Life. Not from the

standpoint alone, but in the broader aspect of Canadian affairs, the experience of The Great-West Life in 1913 is greatly reassuring. Canada is a thrifty country—here men appreciate the value of life insurance—and, applying the acid test of results, they are able to find no better policies than those issued in their own country—the policies of The Great-West Life.

Thus it may be seen that the success of The Great-West Life is no chance happening or passing phase. Its history is that of safe methods directed to the one end of securing low rates and high profits for the assured—in short, a constant effort to give real service to the policy-holders. And, to the wider public who read this story, the thought may appeal that these solid foundations of a Canadian life insurance company are but a type of the principles guiding the bulk of Canadian enterprises. Canada's prosperity is sound, her progress is assured, her financial and industrial development is based on the firm rock of honourable enterprise.

The results to Great-West policy-holders may well be permitted to speak for themselves. The founders of the Company and

wide margin of security; the field, while eminently desirable, is virtually unlimited. The demand for money shows not the slightest signs of diminution, and The Great-West Life is fortunate in having a chain of active agencies covering the whole West, securing at small expense the cream of the loaning business—to the benefit of the territory thus financially assisted and of those who have entrusted their protection to The Great-West Life. No less an authority than the London Times refers to the excellence of mortgage investments for a life company's funds, as follows—



Photo, Bauslaugh and Taylor.
MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY: MR. J. H. BROCK.

"Mortgages if well secured and well watched may be considered the ideal investment for Life Offices. There are not enough of the right sort to go round."

In respect to the second of the essential elements of successful life insurance operation—namely, "Mortality," the Company continues to experience most satisfactory conditions. A new country, peopled largely by the young and vigorous, supplies a most desirable field of risk-selection, and, with the additional safeguard of rigorous medical scrutiny, The Great-West Life has achieved a unique mortality experience. For the last four years the "actual" death-rate to the "expected," according to the statistical tables employed, has been but 47 per cent., 40 per cent., 52 per cent., and 42 per cent., respectively. When to these two conditions is added the third feature controlling eventual returns to the insured—economical administration linked with progressive methods—the excellent results to policy-holders of The Great-West Life appear as no more than the inevitable outcome.

While at present The Great-West Life finds an ample field in the Dominion of Canada and in the one State of North Dakota, expansion to other fields is necessarily only a matter of time. Many policy-holders of the Company reside in Great Britain and other parts of the world, and inquiries are constantly received from the British Isles and elsewhere from those who have heard of the attractive terms of The Great-West policies and wish for information. The Management will always be pleased to give prompt reply to such inquiries from overseas correspondents. Three years ago, in order further to strengthen the actuarial staff of the Company (for six years



Photo, Kembrandt Snare.
THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN WINNIPEG.

the early policy-holders were by no means unduly moderate in their expectations. That their faith in the country and in their Company was well founded, the following typical returns (maturing this year to policy-holders) clearly prove—

QUINQUENNIAL POLICIES—BASIS \$1000.					Previous Bonuses.	
Policy.	Issued.	Age.	Annual Premium.	1914 Bonus.	1909	1904, 1899.
Ordinary Life	1894	45	\$36.06	\$110	\$85..	\$75.. \$50
Life 20 Payments	1894	35	\$13.75	\$150	\$120..	\$75.. \$50
Endowment 20 yrs.	1894	21	\$42.55	\$ 70	\$ 62..	\$62.. \$50

DEFERRED DIVIDEND POLICIES—BASIS \$1000.					Total Consisting of	
Policy.	Issued.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Value.	Reserve.	Profits.
Ordinary Life	1894	21	\$17.69	\$ 424	\$ 179	\$ 245
Life 20 Payments	1894	21	\$25.14	\$ 723	\$ 389	\$ 324
Endowment 15 yrs.	1899	21	\$64.86	\$1298	\$1000	\$ 298

Since no element is of greater importance in the successful conduct of a life company, particular reference should be made to the "Investment Policy" of The Great-West Life. The Directors have found no reason to alter their early methods. They continue to invest the whole of the Company's funds in first mortgages on Western farm and town properties—a form of investment that has made continually increasing appeal to carefully administered capital the world over. The gratifying experience of the Company strongly endorses the wisdom of their choice. For years the average rate of interest earned has been in excess of 7 per cent. The wide range and well-settled condition of the territory covered by these investments, and the conservative valuations made, afford a

overseas correspondents. Three years ago, in order further to strengthen the actuarial staff of the Company (for six years under the charge of Mr. C. C. Ferguson, A.I.A., F.A.S.), the Directors considered themselves fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. George King, F.I.A., F.F.A., etc., as Consultant. At Mr. King's office, 15, Walbrook, E.C., the reports of the Company, annuity rates, and other data are kept on file for such reference as may be desired by British policy-holders and others.



Photo, Garrison, Gerst and Co.
A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY: MR. G. F. GALT.



A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY: MR. A. M. NANTON

MORTGAGE LOANS IN WESTERN CANADA.

NEXT door to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in the Lombard Street of that city, where the greatest wheat operations on the American continent are transacted, are the offices of the Northern Mortgage Company of Canada, one of an important group of financial corporations which have played a part of the utmost prominence in increasing, by their large investments, the prosperity of the Canadian West. Of that great prosperity none need be reminded. Western Canada is one of the granaries of the world; the last few years have seen developments spectacular in magnitude. And yet these growths of the past are as nothing to the vast expansion the future must witness.

For many years shrewd investors the world over have realised increasingly the opportunities for the safe and profitable employment of capital in rapidly growing Western Canada. They observe the sound reason for the expansion which has occurred; the unbounded outlet for enterprise in the ultimate expression of every nation's wealth—Agriculture. In these wide regions they may find a virtually unlimited demand for money at rates it is impossible to secure in less rapidly developing areas, and they know, the far-seeing ones, that this demand must continue and increase for many years to come.

Four years ago a group of financiers of the Middle West, all of them long-time residents in the country and thoroughly familiar with Western conditions, formed the Northern Mortgage Company of Canada, the fourth of a series of successful corporations, separate in origin and management, but similar in their conservative methods of operation, and all allied in the purpose of securing for the shareholders, in the light of long experience, the advantages of investment in Western first mortgages on farm and city properties—advantages lying at their very door. The Company was established with a capital of \$10,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 has been subscribed; and at the end of 1913 over \$1,350,000 had been paid. From the outset, the operations of the Company have been uniformly successful. Without any lengthy array of statistics, it may be stated that on Dec. 31, 1913, the mortgage loans amounted to over \$1,950,000, and the surplus to shareholders' account was \$50,000; while the stock of the Company stood at a substantial premium—evidence of popular confidence and approval. The Company has paid a regular dividend to its shareholders since its inception—for the first nine months at the rate of 4 per cent., and thereafter at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. In addition, it has been able to set aside a very respectable amount each year to the surplus account, so that the amount at the credit of that account is now over \$50,000.

At this point a word may be said regarding the investment methods of the Company. The range of these investments is limited to the most desirable properties in the best Western

districts. An extensive organisation of experienced loan agents and appraisers makes it possible to secure an ample and profitable business. Salaried inspectors are employed to pass their verdicts upon all properties submitted for approval. Conservative valuations apply; and the sum advanced is never in excess of 50 per cent. of the estimated value of the



MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF THE NORTHERN MORTGAGE COMPANY OF CANADA: MR. ROBERT T. RILEY.
Mr. Riley is also a Vice-President of the Great-West Life Assurance Company.

property, careful consideration being given to the trend of development in that particular locality as well as to the immediate conditions—an aspect investors are occasionally inclined to overlook. By such means investing expenses are kept at a low ratio; a wide margin of security is assured; and, since the essential

element of character bulks largely in the estimate of values, the Company enjoys an enviable experience in respect to regular payments by the borrowers. No loss of any kind has been sustained on investments, and last year the average rate of interest earned was 7.71 per cent. upon all invested funds, a slight increase over the previous year.

Early in 1912 the Directors of the Northern Mortgage Company authorised the issue of \$1,000,000 of Debenture Stock in shares of \$100 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. That this offer appears decidedly attractive to those acquainted with the Company and Management may be seen from the fact that within a few months over \$600,000 of the Debenture Stock had been absorbed, chiefly by local investors. This was effected without public advertisement of any kind, and at practically no expense to the Company. That economical policy will be continued, and beyond this brief announcement no general offer of the Debenture Stock will either be desired or arranged. A considerable amount of stock has already been taken by British subscribers, and it is believed that other overseas investors will not be slow to appreciate the opportunity still remaining to secure a sound 5 per cent. investment offering absolute security at an attractive return. It should be observed that the Debenture Stock is a first charge on all the assets of the Company, the Company reserving the right to redeem on any interest-date after seven years from issue upon payment of a half-year's interest in addition, by way of bonus—a right, be it remarked, in line with the conservative methods of the Directors, but one which it is not anticipated there will be occasion to enforce. The stock, in a word, may be considered a sound permanent investment, offering that desirable combination, 5 per cent. and perfect security.

Whilst the Directors of the Northern Mortgage Company are Western residents, familiar with Western conditions, the majority are well known outside purely Western circles. Mr. G. V. Hastings is President; Mr. D. K. Elliott, Vice-President. The Managing-Director, Mr. Robert T. Riley, has been connected for years with several of the leading financial institutions of the country, and is, it may be noted, Vice-President of The Great-West Life Assurance Company, referred to on another page of this issue.

Although, for the time being, the Company has no permanent office in Great Britain, inquiries may be referred, if they wish, to British associates whose prominence will in itself be an assurance of the Company's standing. In due course it is proposed to establish offices in London for the information and convenience of British stockholders. In the meanwhile, full particulars may be secured from the Managing-Director, Mr. R. T. Riley, or the Secretary of the Company, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

IN

MORTGAGES. FARM LANDS. CITY PROPERTY.

7 to 8 per cent. for a Period of five to ten years.

Your money invested in first mortgages will give you a steady income. The principal is invested for a period of five or ten years. The interest on your investment is payable half-yearly.

It is possible for us at the present time to obtain for you 7 to 8 per cent. from First mortgages on centrally located store and office buildings.

Now is your opportunity to obtain these higher rates of interest.

On application for further particulars we will satisfy you through our bankers as to the safety of such investment.



The above photograph will give you an idea of one of the choicest tracts of freehold land we have for sale in Western Canada, comprising 5500 acres. The buildings are one mile from a Canadian Pacific Railway depot, and sixteen miles west of Calgary. This tract of land is especially adapted to mixed farming, or could be retained as it is at the present time. One of the finest Horse Ranches in Western Canada. Price £6 an acre.

Our farm lands consist of freehold tracts from 160 to 1920 acres, and range in price from £3 to £7 an acre. We are in a position to satisfy the most conservative investor.

These lands are to be found in the Calgary, Nanton, High River, Olds and Red Deer districts, which are undoubtedly the best agricultural sections of Western Canada. Every farm is selected, and adjacent to Railway and Market facilities. The terms are exceedingly easy, making them well within the reach of the small investor.

Crops continue to improve both in yield and quality each year, and our farmers are rapidly becoming prosperous. Market prices on grain and live stock are also advancing with each successive year.

Capital invested in the centrally located business district of Calgary, the most important City in the Middle West, will steadily increase in value during the next five years. We offer you improved properties producing from 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. net on the investment. On request we will convince you through the proper channels of the stability of such an investment.

Business firms establishing branches in this country, and wanting locations for warehouses or stores, can obtain full information by writing us.

We deal exclusively in inside properties.

Properties appraised and estates managed.

You have no doubt thought of visiting this Country with the idea of making investments. On application we will advise you as to any particular class of investment. Our firm give special attention to the British Investor.

REFERENCES:

Any Bank in Canada.
R. G. DUN & CO., Calgary.

G. S. WHITAKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

609, FIRST STREET WEST, CALGARY, CANADA.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

Paid-Up Capital	=	=	=	\$6,000,000·00	£1,232,877	
Reserve Fund (earned)	=	=	=	4,250,000·00	873,288	
Assets	=	=	=	=	31,826,618·37	6,539,716

HEAD OFFICE:

Company's Building, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

Branch Offices: Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

DIRECTORS:

President—W. G. GOODERHAM.	First Vice-President—W. D. MATTHEWS.	Second Vice-President—GEORGE W. MONK.
LT.-COL. A. E. GOODERHAM.	J. H. G. HAGARTY.	R. S. HUDSON.
JOHN MASSEY.	F. GORDON OSLER.	E. R. C. CLARKSON.
	JOHN CAMPBELL, S.S.C., Edinburgh.	

Joint General Managers:
R. S. HUDSON. JOHN MASSEY.

Superintendent of Branches and Secretary:
GEORGE H. SMITH.

4½ per cent. DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of 5 years and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

In addition to the carefully selected securities in which their moneys are invested, debenture-holders have the further security of more than TEN MILLION DOLLARS of Shareholders' funds, consisting of the fully paid-up Capital amounting to six million dollars, and the Reserve Fund amounting to four and one-quarter million dollars. The Capital Stock is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and during the past year its average quotation has been about 190.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly forty years, and commend themselves to prudent and cautious investors as an absolutely safe investment, for the following among many reasons:

1. The Corporation occupies a pre-eminent position among the financial institutions of the Dominion. In the Companies of which it is composed it has a record extending over considerably more than half a century.
2. The Assets of the Corporation, all most conservatively invested, amounted on 31st December, 1913, to
\$31,826,618·37 £6,539,716.
3. By far the most important item of its Assets, nearly ninety per cent. of the total, is Mortgages on improved and productive Real Estate, amounting to
\$28,355,791·17 £5,826,532.
4. The Corporation is one of the strongest financial institutions in either Canada or the United States.
5. It is purely an Investment Company: not a speculative institution.
6. The Half-Yearly Interest Coupons may be collected at the Agencies in Canada of any of the Corporation's Bankers, and in New York and Chicago at the Bank of Montreal; or in Great Britain at the London City & Midland Bank, Limited, and its Branches.
7. The Debentures are issued in sums of £50 and upwards, and for fixed terms of five or more years. They are absolutely unconditional and the Corporation does not reserve any right of cancellation before the maturity date.
8. These Debentures are a Legal Investment for Trust Funds in Canada. Trustees may have Debentures for the exact amount of the Trust, when desired.

Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. Mylne & Campbell, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. Bell, Cowan & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Parliament of Canada. This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute Trusts of every description, to act as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a Lunatic, etc. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. We have special facilities for the safe and profitable investment of funds, management of property, etc. Those who employ this Company in any of the various capacities in which it can be of service will secure for their business the long experience and conservative management which have placed the parent Corporation in the front rank of Canadian financial institutions. Canada Permanent experience, organisation and management mean for its clients the maximum of profit combined with the maximum of safety.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.



H. VINCENT MEREDITH, Esq.,
President.

Capital All Paid Up,
16,000,000 dols.
Reserve Fund,
16,000,000 dols.
Undivided Profits,
1,046,217 dols.

Board of Directors:

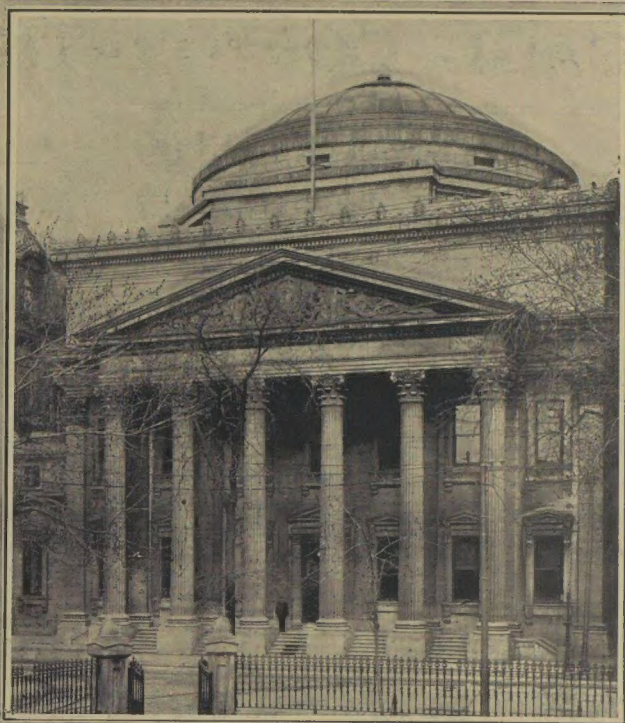
H. V. Meredith, Esq., *President.*

E. B. Greenshields, Esq.,
Sir William Macdonald.
R. B. Angus, Esq.,
Hon. Robt. Mackay,
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy,
K.C.V.O.
David Morrice, Esq.,
C. R. Hosmer, Esq.,
A. Baumgarten, Esq.,
C. B. Gordon, Esq.,
H.R. Drummond, Esq.,
D. Forbes Angus, Esq.,
Wm. McMaster, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Esq.,
Assistant General Manager.



THE BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL—THE OLDEST BANK IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Established as far back as 1817, the Bank of Montreal of to-day has no fewer than 172 branches and agencies, in the Dominion, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico. In addition, of course, there is the important London Office.



SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection. Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed, and other Monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico.

LONDON OFFICES—

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

London Committee:

Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart.

A. Macnider, Esq.

George Cyril Cassels, Esq., *Manager.*

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000'00.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000'00.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$8,400,000'00.

Head Office - - TORONTO

Directors:

D. R. WILKIE, President. HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.
WM. RAMSAY, of Bowland, Stow, Scotland. ELIAS ROGERS. J. KERR OSBORNE.
PELEG HOWLAND. SIR WILLIAM WHYTE, Winnipeg. CAWTHRA MULLOCK.
HON. RICHARD TURNER, Quebec.
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, M.D., St. Catharines. W. J. GAGE.

BRANCHES:



MONTREAL BRANCH.



WINNIPEG BRANCH.

Province of Ontario

AURORA
AMHERSTBURG
BELWOOD
BOLTON
BRANTFORD
CALEDON EAST
COBALT
COCHRANE
COTTAM
ELK LAKE
ESSEX
FERGUS
FONTHILL
FORT WILLIAM
GALT
HAMILTON

ONTARIO—continued

HARROW
HUMBERSTONE
INGERSOLL
JORDAN & VINELAND
KENORA
LISTOWEL
LONDON
MARSHVILLE
NASHVILLE
NEW LISKEARD
NIAGARA FALLS (3 Branches)
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE
NORTH BAY
OTTAWA
PALGRAVE
PORT ARTHUR
PRESTON

ONTARIO—continued

FORT COLBORNE
PORT ROBINSON
RIDGEWAY
SAULT STE. MARIE
SOUTH PORCUPINE
SOUTH WOODSLEE
ST. CATHARINES (3 Branches)
ST. DAVID'S
ST. THOMAS (2 Branches)
THRESSALON
THOROLD
TIMMINS
TORONTO (14 Branches)
WELLAND
WINDSOR
WOODSTOCK

Province of Quebec

MONTREAL (5 Branches)
QUEBEC (2 Branches)
Province of Manitoba
BRANDON
PORTAGE LA PR. "RIE"
WINNIPEG (3 Branches)
Province of Saskatchewan
BALCONIE
BROADVIEW
FORT QU'APPELLE
HAGUE
MOOSE JAW
NORTH BATTLEFORD
PRINCE ALBERT
REGINA

Saskatchewan—continued

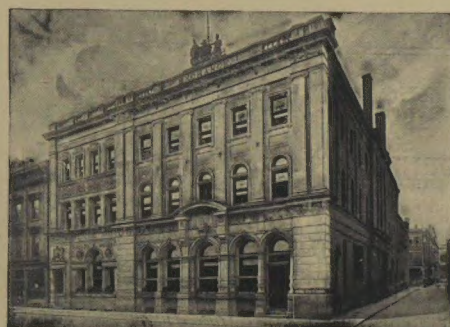
ROSTHERN
SASKATOON
WILKIE
WYNARD
Province of Alberta
ATHABASCA LANDING
BANFF
CALGARY
EDMONTON (4 Branches)
LETHBRIDGE
MEDICINE HAT
MILLET
REDFORT
RED DEER
WETASKIWIN

Province of British Columbia

ARKROWHEAD
CHASE
CRANBROOK
FERNIE
GOLDEN
INVERMERE
KAMLOOPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA—contd.

FIELD
NELSON
NATAL
REVELSTOKE
VANCOUVER (4 Branches)
VICTORIA
WILMER



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.
W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

Letters of Credit, Travellers' Cheques and Drafts negotiated.
Government, Municipal and Industrial Bonds and Debentures
bought and sold.
Dealers in Sterling Exchange.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on
deposits at best current rate.

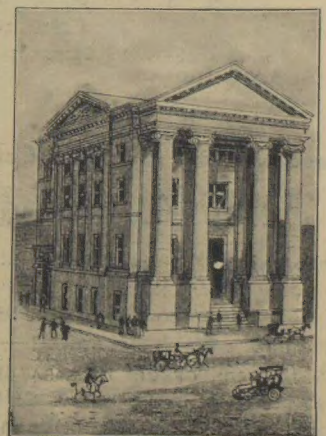
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

ENGLAND: Lloyd's Bank, Limited, 60, Lombard St., London, E.C. 4 and Branches.
SCOTLAND: Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh.

Moneys may be transferred to any point in Canada through the Agents of the Bank, who will also be pleased to answer any inquiries regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

SETTLERS AFFORDED EXCEPTIONAL BANKING FACILITIES.

Collections on any point in Canada given special attention.



EDMONTON BRANCH.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

INCORPORATED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up - - \$ 4,000,000·00
 Rest & Undivided Profits \$ 4,952,759·45
 Total Assets exceeding - \$ 53,000,000·00

COMMERCIAL PAPER, DOCUMENTARY
 BILLS, &c., COLLECTED.

*Deposits Received. 3 per cent. interest paid
 half - yearly.*

Funds may be transmitted
 through the Bank's London
 Agents, Parr's Bank, Limited.

OVER 95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - (\$6,900,000) £1,417,808.
 RESERVE FUNDS - (\$6,911,050) £1,420,079.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

President: Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O.

Vice-President: K. W. BLACKWELL.

General Manager: E. F. HEBDEN.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

This Institution has 218 Branches and Agencies, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of which 99 are in the Western Provinces.

Savings Department at all Branches.

Deposits received and Interest allowed at best current rates.
 Special attention to the business of new settlers.

Careful Attention given to Canadian Collections,
 whether forwarded direct to the Head Office in Montreal
 or any of our other Branches.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:—

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Royal Bank of Scotland.

They issue Letters of Credit and Drafts available at any
 Banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

NEW YORK AGENCY—63 & 65, Wall Street.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office - WINNIPEG.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.
 REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$3,600,000.
 TOTAL ASSETS OVER - - - \$80,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM PRICE (*Hon. President*). JOHN GALT (*President*).
 R. T. RILEY (*Vice-President*). G. H. THOMSON (*Vice-President*).
 COL. JOHN CARSON. S. BARKER, M.P. W. R. ALLAN. E. L. DREWRY.
 W. SHAW. E. E. A. DU VERNET. M. BULL. F. E. KENASTON.
 STEPHEN HAAS. F. W. HEUBACH.
 General Manager: G. H. BALFOUR. Assistant General Manager: H. B. SHAW.



The BANK, having over **300** Branches in Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA, has exceptional facilities for transacting a GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS with CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Collections and Correspondence Invited.

Monies transferred to and from Canada and the United States by means of
LETTERS OF CREDIT—DRAFTS—TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

For particulars and List of Branches apply:—

**LONDON OFFICES—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.,
 And 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.**

London Committee: J. LEIGH WOOD, C.M.G.; HON. SIDNEY PEEL; F. W. ASHE, Esq.

ALL GOOD CANADIANS

Who wish to keep in touch with the World's Doings

READ THE

Illustrated London News

The Canadian Subscription Rates for "The Illustrated London News," the Pioneer of Illustrated Newspapers, and the Best, are remarkably low, when the great value received is remembered, for there are now reduced postage rates to the Dominion.

THE CANADIAN RATES are as follows:

TWELVE MONTHS (including Christmas Number), £1 11s. 6d.

SIX MONTHS, 15s. 2d.; or, including Christmas Number, 16s. 4d.

THREE MONTHS, 7s. 7d.; or, including Christmas Number, 8s. 9d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C., England.

WEEKLY PHOTOGRAVURE SUPPLEMENTS;
 ART PAPER;
 FREQUENT COLOURED PAGES.

THE

Illustrated London News

Publishing Office: 172, Strand, London, W.C.

Editorial Office: Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

TO-MORROW

• EMPRESS •

IN the late autumn of last year the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway inaugurated a startling departure from their customary procedure—they advertised the November sale of a new town-site. These sales have always been made in the spring, to enable buyers to get half a year's work done in fine weather. But the Directors were advised that the public, not only in Canada, but across the United States frontier too, was clamouring for land in the new town-site, Empress. Everybody had realised that this, the latest divisional point on the New Short Route of the Main Transcontinental Line of the C.P.R., right in the heart of 20,000 square miles of the finest agricultural land in Canada, offered a proposition of the rarest kind—a proposition seldom encountered even in Canada. The C.P.R. has established Empress in order to save sixty miles between Swift Current and Bassano by the aid of the new Empress line, and, incidentally, to save much expensive grading elsewhere.

So it happened that on Nov. 6 last intending purchasers, including many men from the United States, gathered at where the C.P.R. held its sale of the town-site lots, and within six hours every lot was sold at prices high above the C.P.R.'s reserves. Some of the buyers were men who had already been to Empress, then bare prairie, and had squatted there for months before. They had built shacks on wheels, to shift to the site of the lots they were to buy when the sale took place.

Empress, which is situated in the province of Alberta, is about five miles west of the junction of the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers. It will be served almost immediately by the main line of the C.P.R., and three branch lines which in their turn will call new towns into being. One railway company of the U.S.A. will run a line there too. Empress has coal, natural gas, and water-power; the river will be another source of profit, for it can be used for transport of goods to Medicine Hat, as well as for the supply of power. The new main line of the C.P.R., which is to be double-tracked, will be working in a few weeks, and the spring tide of emigration will flow fast and strong into the new town.

Although, as we have said, the sale was held in November, when winter was beginning, the men who have determined to make Empress first a town and then a city would not be denied. Already Empress has a population of a thousand, with four banks, telephone connection, wireless, post-office, a newspaper, boarding-houses, a seventy-room hotel nearing completion, a gas company with 300,000-dollar capital, drug-stores, four restaurants, garage, and every sort of shop—more than half-a-hundred business houses in all. A school is in course of erection. And this time last year this little hive of hope and industry, to which the main line of the C.P.R. is coming by way of a steel bridge over the Saskatchewan River, and to which the line from the west has come already, was bare prairie! Even in

the startling history of the western Canadian towns there is difficulty in finding a parallel to such progress. Arrangements are already in being to incorporate Empress as a town, and it is not five months old!

It is needless, perhaps, to point out to the man or woman of average intelligence the possibilities of real estate in Empress, or the inevitable increase of present values. As a rule, the English investor must wait until half-a-dozen interests on the spot have discounted the values of a proposition. The Englishman gets in not on the ground floor, but on the fourth or fifth storey, and though he may "make good"—and is safe to do so if his investment be a sane and healthy one—he has to wait a considerable time for a relatively small profit. In the case of Empress, conditions are quite unusual. All the land in the mile area from the centre of the original registered town-site is owned either by the C.P.R., which is now spending on bridges and railroad yards at Empress between three and four million dollars, or by the firm of Arthur W. Humber and Co., of Winnipeg.

Messrs. Humber have decided upon a course of action that is new in the history of Canadian real estate offers to English purchasers. They propose to sell a portion of their considerable holding to English purchasers without any increase in the original prices at which they decided to list their lots before any of the present developments took place. As was pointed out above, the prices at the first sale greatly exceeded the C.P.R.'s reserve figure, and much of the land sold then has changed hands at as much as a fifty per cent. rise. In spite of this, Messrs. Humber are going to give the English investor the chance of a lifetime—the sort of chance that has fallen in the past to Americans and Canadians alone, because they were on or near the spot, while the Englishman was thousands of miles away. The London offices of Messrs. Humber and Co. are at 53, Cannon Street, E.C. They will be pleased to forward the detailed information that cannot be included within the limits of this notification, and will answer any questions that the foregoing statements do not cover. It may be added that they will be pleased to act as agents for the re-sale of any land bought from them.

The reason for their present remarkable offer is simple enough. It is not philanthropy; it is business. There are limitless opportunities for money-making in the Canadian West, and no divisional point town on the Canadian railways has yet failed to achieve enormous commercial success. Messrs. Arthur Humber and Co., having great and widespread interests, desire not only to attract but to retain the English investor, whose capital is the life-blood of Canadian industry. To do this in the face of exceptional competition, they must make an exceptional offer. So they are offering land in Empress, now a thriving little town, at the price it would have fetched in November last as undeveloped prairie upon which pioneer work was about to begin.

YESTERDAY

WHYTE-FAWCETT, WINNIPEG

CANADIAN PACIFIC



TRANS-PACIFIC. TRANS-CANADA. TRANS-ATLANTIC.

LIVERPOOL TO HONG-KONG - - 11,841 MILES.

STEAMERS. On two oceans, linking Canada with Europe and with Asia. Fast luxurious mail boats. Empresses of Atlantic and Pacific.

TRAINS. Traversing beautiful and interesting scenery all along the line, and reaching the finest fishing and hunting districts in Canada.

HOTELS. At the great centres of trade and in the Rocky Mountains—a chain of comfort from Atlantic to Pacific.

TOURS IN CANADA. The Canadian Pacific provides the traveller with the only existing service capable of taking him to any point in Canada without change of system. Special tours arranged to suit travellers' wishes.

LAND FOR SETTLERS. Fertile virgin land in Western Canada and British Columbia at prices varying from £2 10s. to £6 per acre, payable in twenty yearly instalments.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FAST ROUTE TO JAPAN, CHINA, & AUSTRALASIA.



VERANDAH CAFÉ, "EMPERESS OF ASIA"

Two new steamers, the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia*, have recently been placed on the Vancouver-Yokohama-Hong-Kong Service. They are the largest, fastest, and most luxurious vessels on the Pacific.

All-British Route to New Zealand and Australia by Canadian Australasian Mail Service via Vancouver.

For Rates, Passages, and all further information apply:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

67-68, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

LONDON,

Or Local Agents Everywhere.